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MONDAY, MAY 13, 1957.

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THE WEATHER: Moderate to fresh gusty S.W. winds strong at times. Mainly cloudy with thundery showers. Some fair periods.

RELAX IN DAKS

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HONGKONG & KOWLOON

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Nothing But A "Lying Slogan"

JANOS Kadar, Hungary's Prime Minister, is, of all Communist leaders, outside Russia, the most reliable interpreter of the thinking of the Supreme Soviet leaders themselves. That is a matter of record. Kadar has faithfully reflected every turn and every change of Kremlin policy. He serves as a barometer. And this gives his speech in Parliament last week more than an immediate and local significance.

That speech had two outstanding features. Firstly it was a forthright and unqualified announcement of a return to "Stalinist" methods of repression in internal politics. Secondly it was an equally unqualified denunciation of the idea that any country can, in the present world situation, be "neutral."

Kadar made no attempt to hide his meaning. Any opposition to the government, and any dissent within the Communist Party is to be ruthlessly and mercilessly repressed. In effect this means a complete reversal in "Stalinism" and its real significance is that the Hungarian puppet is accurately reflecting the mind of Khrushchev. His words therefore have an implication that extends far outside the borders of Hungary.

JUST as pointed, and full of meaning, were Kadar's references to neutrality. "We have," he said, "discarded the lying slogan of neutrality." Those are words that need to be weighed and remembered. Of recent years Soviet and International Communist propaganda has been urging on all the uncommitted nations the virtues and the advantages of "neutrality." Now Kadar, perhaps overthinking, perhaps overconcerned with the immediate Hungarian scene, blurts out the truth. From the orthodox Communist point of view, from the point of view of the Kremlin, neutrality is nothing but a "lying slogan."

The truth is that the Soviet attitude towards neutrality is very like the Leninist attitude towards Social Democracy. When it seems tactically advantageous it is encouraged, and assured of friendship and support. There is to be a united front between Social Democrats and Communists, or between neutralists and Communists. But as soon as circumstances change, the attitude changes. Social Democracy—or neutralism—becomes something which has, in a famous phrase of Stalin's, to be "stamped out with hot irons."

THE Socialists of Eastern Europe have learned the truth; but too late. They were lured by fair words and promises in co-operation with the Communists. But, when they had reached the point of no return, they found that the talk of working class unity had been only a "lying slogan." They were reminded that Lenin had laid it down that their destruction must be one of the prime objectives of Communism. And they have—wherever Communism has achieved power—been duly destroyed.

The Hungarians have learned—again too late—that the same is true of neutrality. They believed what they had been so repeatedly told: that a small nation, seeking security in neutrality would have the support and approval of the Soviet Union. Now they learn that, wherever Soviet power reaches, neutrality, like nationalism, like social democracy, is ruthlessly suppressed.

All the fair words in favour of neutrality have been nothing but a "lying slogan."

11 KILLED IN CAR RACE DISASTER

Mille Miglia Almost Certain To Be Scrapped

Brescia, Italy, May 12.

A kiss from Linda Christian was the Marquis de Portago's farewell to life today.

The playboy Spanish nobleman died spectacularly as he lived in a catapulting car crash which killed 10 other persons at the finish of the Mille Miglia around Italy automobile race today.

The last person, other than his co-driver Eddy Nelson Gurney, to speak to him before he died was the honey-blond movie star with whom his name had been increasingly linked in recent months.

De Portago and Gurney died when their Ferrari roadster blew a tyre at 120 miles an hour only 29 miles from the finish of the 1,000 mile race. They swerved, hit a milestone, then a telegraph pole. The car somersaulted 20 feet in the air then crashed onto the panic-stricken spectators lining the course.

FOOT HARD DOWN

Miss Christian was at the halfway checkpoint when de Portago flashed in at 11 a.m.

The Marquis had his foot down so hard he missed the checkpoint altogether. He roared on 300 yards down the road before stopping and Linda ran to him.

The Marquis rose in his cockpit. They embraced. Then officials flagged him on and with a wave the Marquis roared away—to death in the Italian afternoon.



LINDA CHRISTIAN: FATAL KISS

Miss Christian returned to Rome to board a plane for Milan en route to Brescia. As she boarded the plane police part of the 80,000 force mobilised to prevent just such an accident, were pulling the bodies from the wreckage.

It was a virtual certainty that the gruelling road race that killed them would die with them.

Last year it narrowly survived after seven were killed and 21 injured on rain-slicked roads. Italian lawmakers were expected to decide the tragedy of de Portago and the children who died with him was too much.

Records show more than 30 killed and 100 injured in the bloody history of the Mille Miglia race.

Tonight Alfredo Boni, who fought hard to save the Mille Miglia after it was condemned in Parliament last year as "race of death" and organised massacre" admitted defeat when he said: "This time it looks like the end."

The scene of the crash, a mile outside the township of Guzzolo, looked like an airplane wreck hours after the tragedy.

STREWN YARDS

The red hood of the Ferrari and parts of the engine were strewn around for yards. Thirty yards from the point where the car crashed on the crowded police found de Portago's bloodied crash helmet. At the foot of a tree they found his shoes.

A roadside parapet and a telegraph pole which the Ferrari hit were smashed. Broken fragments of human bodies lay all around.

Police threw a cordon around the area and started an investigation.

Among those victims identified were two brothers named Rigon aged six and seven, two brothers named Boscaini, also aged six and seven and Gianni Conzato, seven.

With the Rigon boys was their father, Giovanni Rigon. Others killed were Silvestro Franzini, 27, Vito Grandelli, 54, and Ettore Meruzzi, 55. Death claimed the millionaire Spaniard who raced "for the fun of it" only 25 miles from the finish line.

A tyre burst at the township of Guzzolo and de Portago's 3,000-cc Ferrari plunged into a ditch, hitting the thousand-mile course.

De Portago's roadster flattened a milestone and a telegraph pole on the left side of the road as the front wheel tyre exploded.

BOUNCED BACK

Then it bounced back into the crowd lining the right side of the course.

Police phoned news of the disaster to this starting-and-finishing point of the annual road race shortly after Italian veteran Piero Taruffi, 52, roared across the finish line to win the race in 10 hours 27 mins 47 secs (average 152.932 kph).

In another accident, the 44-year-old Dutch driver Josef Götgens, who had crashed into a tree near Florence during the race, later died in a Florence hospital.

Franciscans finished fourth in the Francorchamps Belgian Grand Prix in 1955. In 1956 he came second in the gruelling Nurburgring race in the Eifel Mountains of West Germany.

An Italian traffic policeman patrolling the Mille Miglia course was killed outright when his motorcycle skidded on a wet road surface near Reggio Emilia and he was catapulted on to the kerb.—United Press and Reuter.

Russia Plans Atomic Tankers

Moscow, May 12.

The Soviet Union has drawn up plans for the construction of atomic-powered tankers and ocean-going liners, the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia reported today.

Izvestia said that atomic tankers of 25,000 to 30,000 tons were envisaged, and liners of 10,000 to 12,000 tons.

The Soviet Academy of Science has found that transport costs of oil carried in the projected atomic tankers would be only 43 per cent of the cost of transport by traditional ships, whereas speeds would be increased by 20 per cent, the newspaper added.—France-Press.

UNEF BARRIER

Jerusalem, May 12.

The United Nations Emergency Force is preparing to build a "material barrier" along the Gaza strip border to prevent infiltration, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Israel would build the barrier to build it in sections for the time being to prevent infiltration.—France-Press.

Ike Told To Cut Aid Programme

Washington May 12.

A special Senate committee tonight called on President Eisenhower to scale down his foreign aid programme even more.

It recommended continuance of military and economic assistance, but at a level below the 3,800 million dollars urged by the President last week when he cut 500 million dollars from his previous requests.

The request was made by a special committee composed of all members of the Foreign Relations Committee, plus the chairmen and ranking members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees.

CLOSER CO-ORDINATION

It called for closer co-ordination and a streamlining of the various foreign aid programmes as a military defence and to lower their total cost of the US taxpayers.

The Committee, of which 83-year-old Senator Theodore Green (Democrat, Rhode Island) is chairman, did not set a specific figure for foreign aid reductions. But the Foreign Relations Committee will consider reductions when it starts hearings on May 22, on the President's recommendations.

President Eisenhower had asked for 1,900 million dollars to provide armaments to allies, and 900 million in defence support for those countries. In addition he asked for \$600 million non-military aid, of which 500 million dollars would be applied to loans for economic development.—Reuter.

Macmillan Has Busy Weekend

London, May 12.

Talks on home affairs continued today at the weekend ministerial house party held by Mr Harold Macmillan, at Chequers, his official country residence.

The Prime Minister's guests were Mr R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and Home Secretary, Mr Peter Thorneycroft, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Iain Macleod, Minister of Labour, Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Pensions, Dr Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr Edward Heath, Chief Government Whip.

They were scheduled to leave Chequers tonight.

A pension plan for all workers and the proposal for an impartial body to handle wage claims were understood to be among topics discussed.—Reuter.

Teheran, May 12.

The Shah of Persia and Queen Soraya will pay a State visit to Spain on May 20 at the invitation of General Franco. It was officially announced here today.—Reuter.

Council Elections LABOUR GAINS 316 SEATS

London, May 12.

The Labour Party today claimed a net gain of 316 seats so far in local elections during the past week in England and Wales.

A Labour Party spokesman said he did not expect this figure to change much when the remaining 50 to 70 results become known. He described the outcome as "roughly what we had expected."

He said the results were "good in so far as it is satisfactory to gain an extra 300 seats over what we gained in 1954." Labour then claimed 331 seats when the same seats were contested in the annual elections for one-third of the council seats.

SUEZ CANAL USERS EXPECTED TO RESUME OPERATIONS

London, May 12.

Most west European nations are expected to resume using the Suez Canal this week although it is unlikely that any formal declarations will be made.

ANTI-RIOT PRECAUTIONS

St Nazaire, May 12.

Four thousand riot police and gendarmes to-night patrolled the streets of this French Atlantic coast ship-building port following a riot here last Thursday when about 150 workers wrecked a telephone exchange, and set fire to lorries, causing damage estimated at 20 million francs (£3,000,000) at a St Nazaire shipyard.

The riot followed a demonstration by 15,000 workers in protest against an increase, since postponed, in local transport fares.—Reuter.

16,500-MILE TELEPHONE CALL

Wellington, May 12.

A woman in a village near Shrewsbury, England, has taken what is believed to be the world's longest toll telephone call yet—from her nephew at the South Pole.

The call "zigzagged" about 16,500 miles from near the Pole to New Zealand and back over the Pole again to London and thence to the village of Dorington.

Dr George Marsh, physician and dog expert with the New Zealand Antarctic expedition at Scott Base, put the call to his aunt at Dorington, 345 miles from Shrewsbury.

According to Mr Bob Miller, the New Zealand expedition's deputy leader, the radio-telephone link went first from Scott Base to Mafara Radio, near Wellington.

From there it went by land-line to Wellington central telephone control, by landline again to radio transmitter at Himatangi, and from Himatangi back over the South Pole to a receiver in England.

From this receiver, the call went to London control and then to the woman who "plugged" through Britain's normal toll circuits to Dorington, seven miles from Shrewsbury.

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Lebanon Protests About Propaganda

Beirut, May 12.

The Egyptian Ambassador, Abdul Hamid Ghaleb, has promised the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Dr Charles Malik, to "use his good offices" to stop the Egyptian press and radio campaign against the Lebanon's Pro-Western foreign policy and politicians, an authoritative source said tonight.

The Lebanon has not protested to Egypt, verbally or in writing, but Dr Malik drew the Ambassador's attention to the campaign at a brief meeting last Friday.

The Government has banned Egyptian newspapers, but Cairo Radio remains audible.

The ban is likely to stay in force until after the June elections, in which the pro-Egyptian opposition is making a strong bid for power.—Reuter.

RIOTERS KILLED

Johannesburg, May 12.

Two Africans were killed and 14 people injured, including a European constable, in a riot in the Orlando African township last night.

Riot squads used tear gas to end the disturbance, which started when "indistinguishable" were arrested at the request of the location superintendent.

About 20 Africans arrested for various offences were snatched from the police by an angry mob.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and a minor battle broke out. The disturbance occurred near a local beer hall. The arrested Africans escaped.—Reuter.

Youths Sentenced

Damascus, May 12.

Twenty-two youths were sentenced by a military court in the town of Aleppo today to terms ranging from four months to five years imprisonment on charges of hurling explosives at public buildings and homes there.

Four other youths were acquitted. All these sentenced belonged to the dissolved Syrian Populist Party.—France-Press.

JORDANIANS BATTLE WITH ISRAELIS

Tel Aviv, May 12.

A TWO-HOUR gun battle between an Israeli patrol and armed Jordanians in the Hebron foothills was reported tonight by Israeli military headquarters.

The report said the incident started when the patrol came upon an armed band of Jordanians inside Israeli territory northeast of Beerseba.

When challenged the Jordanians who provided cover for shepherds grazing their herds inside Israel, opened fire. The Jordanian band was driven off across the armistice line, but Jordanian fire from across the border continued sporadically for two hours, the Israeli report said.

The report did not refer to any Israeli casualties.—Reuter.

BITTER FIGHTING IN ALGERIA

Algiers, May 12.

French troops clashed with Algerian rebel forces in a bitter skirmish yesterday, southwest of Collo, near the Mediterranean coast, where the French troops walked into a rebel ambush, it was learned today.

A total of 35 French troops were killed, including 15 Africans and 20 Europeans. Another 27 were wounded, four of them seriously, while one other was reported missing.

The rebels lost 47 men in the clash.

The French column, composed of a colonial infantry regiment, under heavy escort, was proceeding through the dense forest 14 miles south of the Collo mountain range when it was caught in heavy automatic weapons fire by an estimated 200 rebels.

The fighting raged for an hour and ended only when large French aerial reinforcements were called in to drive off the rebels. A vast search operation has been launched in the entire region of the ambush.—France-Press.

Helicopter Bursts Into Flames

St John's, May 12.

The Premier of Newfoundland, Mr Joseph Smallwood and his wife watched helplessly today as a helicopter carrying their son, his wife and her sister burst into flames and crashed at their Russwood ranch about 50 miles from here.

Their daughter-in-law, Mrs Ramsay Smallwood, 27, was killed. Also killed was the pilot, Gilbert Wass, 43, of Ottawa.

Ramsay Smallwood, 30, received first degree burns, and his sister-in-law, Mrs Richard Ramsay, suffered broken ribs and a broken collar bone.

The helicopter had been sent to Russwood by Eastern Provincial Airways Limited of Gander this morning to give the Premier a demonstration.—Reuter.

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SALES & SERVICE

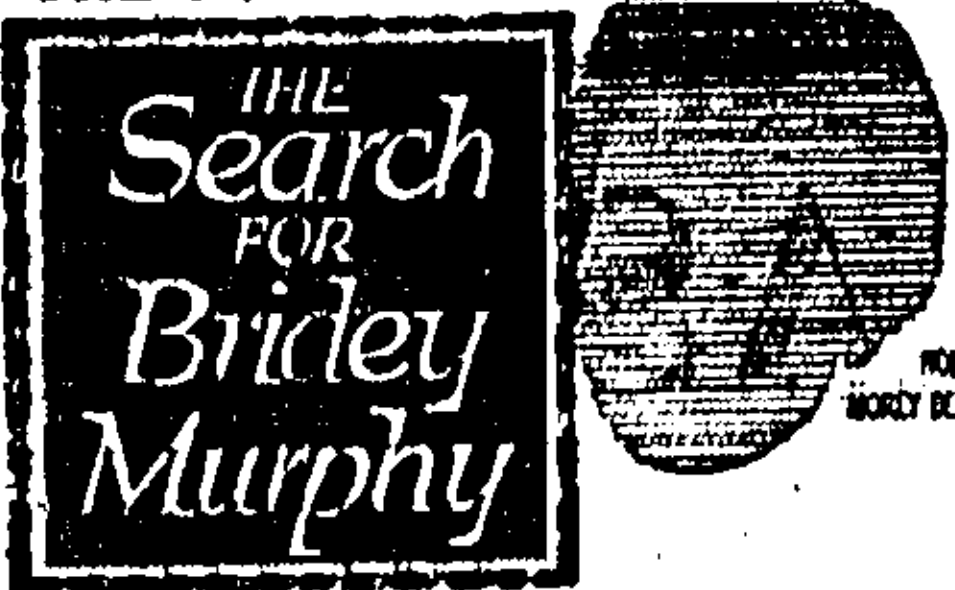
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FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE WHOLE STARTLING STORY OF



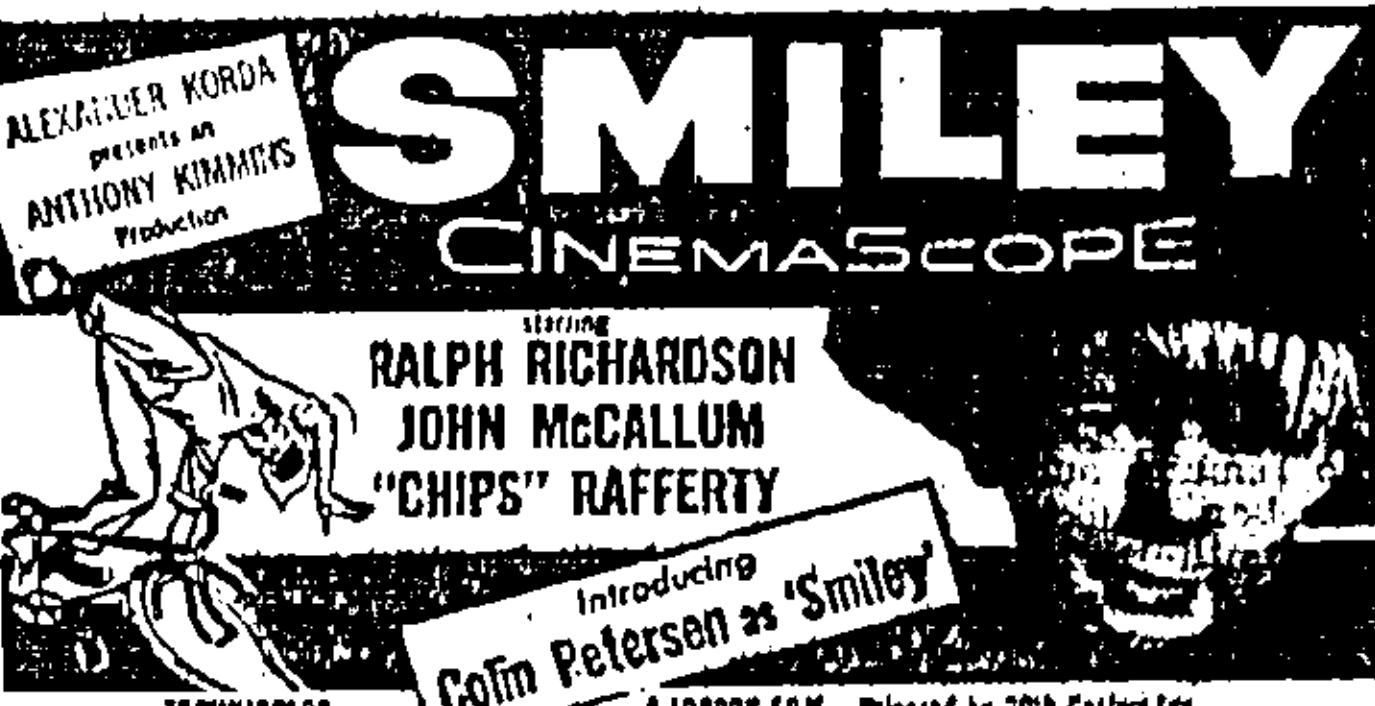
TO-MORROW
BING CROSBY
JANE WYMAN

in
"JUST FOR YOU"

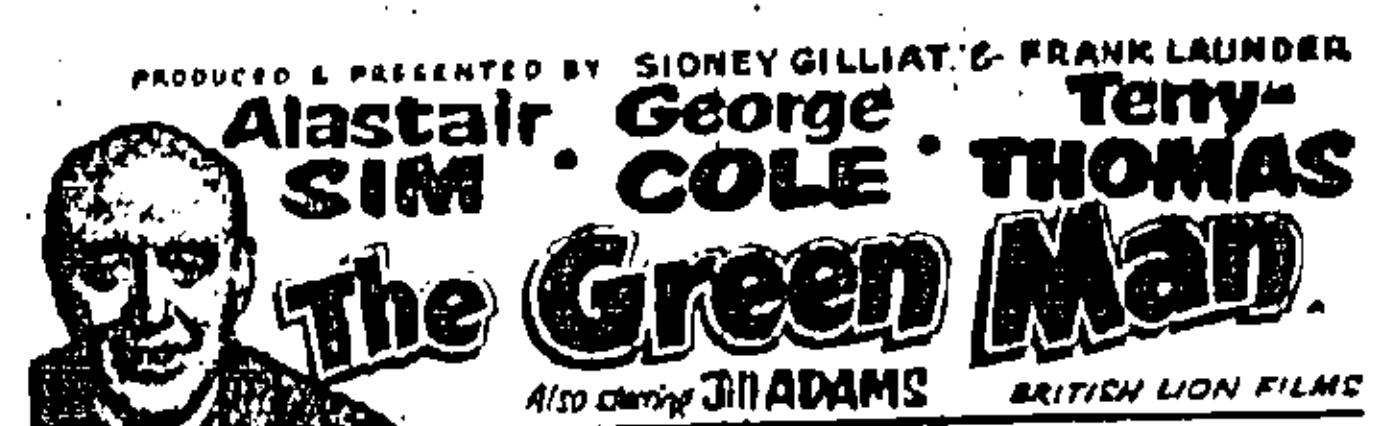
A Paramount Picture in Technicolor

ROXY & BROADWAY

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW



A 20th Century-Fox Release
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

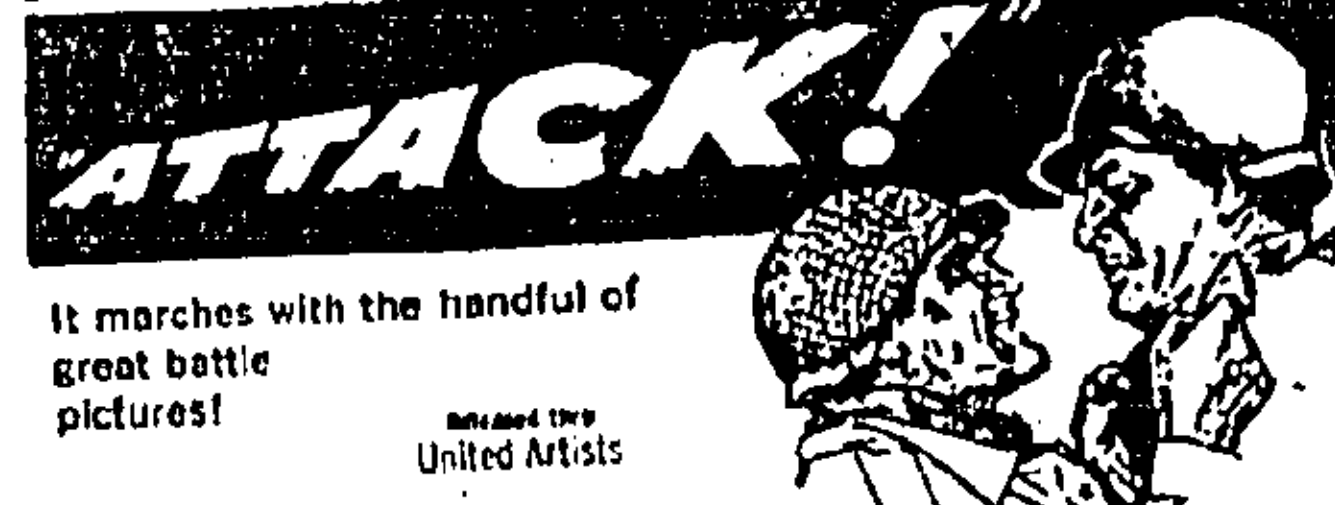
COMING ATTRACTION



STAR METROPOLE

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

JACK PALANCE EDDIE ALBERT



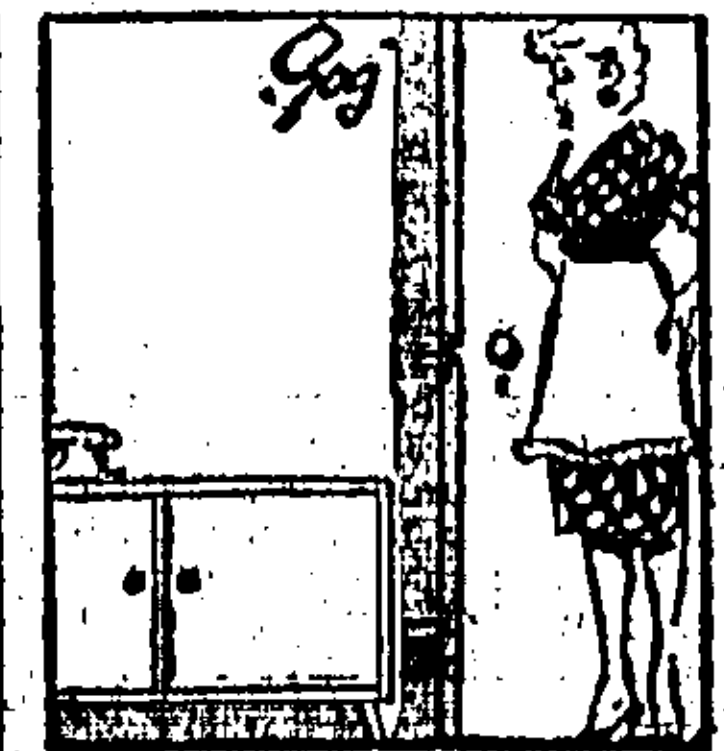
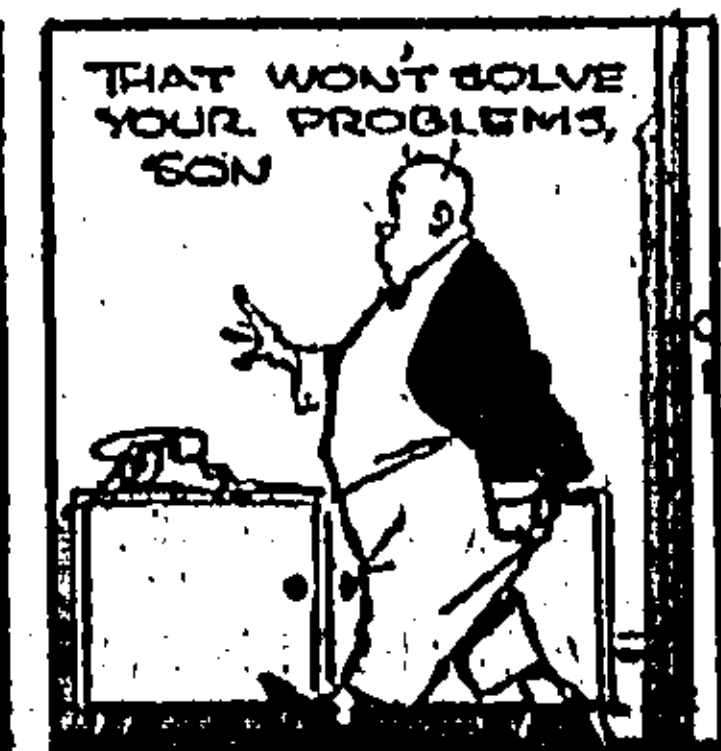
OPENS TO-MORROW



COMING ATTRACTION

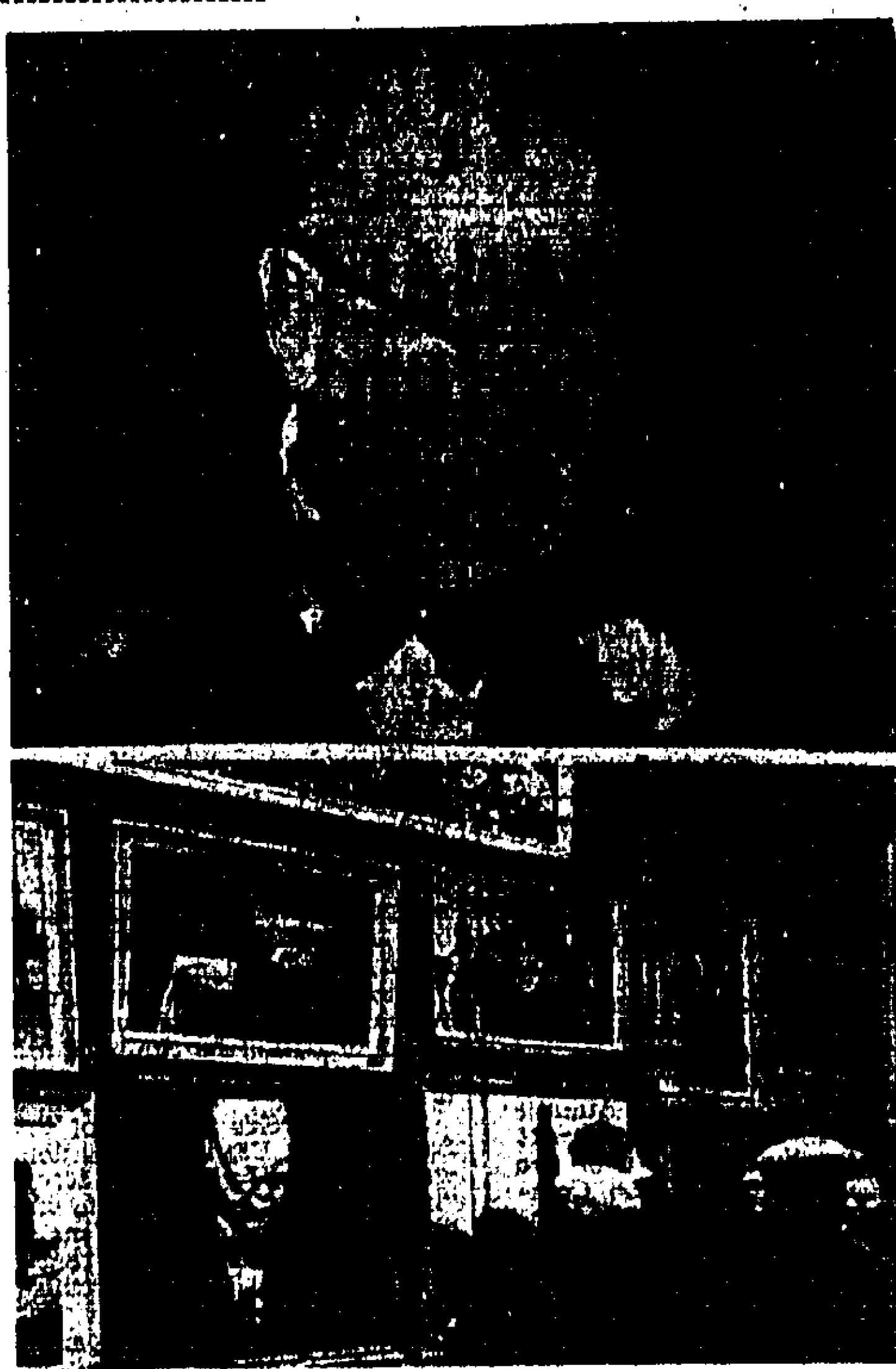


POP



Britons Welcomed In Ghana

Churchill Breaks Silence



Sir Winston Churchill, who for months has kept his own counsel on world events, broke his silence at a recent meeting of the Primrose League, in which he strongly defended the Eden Government's policy over Suez. Picture top shows Sir Winston addressing the League; picture bottom shows part of the Royal Academy Exhibition, where a controversial portrait of Sir Winston — delivering a speech — may be seen. Artist was Ruskin Spear. Sir Winston is reported to be displeased with the representation.—Express Photo.

People Of Vietnam Defending 'Spiritual Values'—Diem

South Orange, May 12. President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam said tonight his people in their struggle against Communism were defending "the spiritual values common to the eastern and western civilisations."

"Indeed, never before in the history of the world have conflicts among people been presented more directly in terms of civilisations than at the present time," he said.

President Diem was acknowledging an honorary doctor of laws degree conferred on him by Seton Hall University. He had flown to New York earlier in the day, after a four-day visit in Washington.

"Men have never felt more anxiously the pressing need to revise the very basis and principles of their civilisation," he said.

"Formerly, enemies fought on physical, material grounds. Those of today violate even the soul. Many are the examples in the past where the conquerors bowed to the cultural superiority of the conquered, assimilating partially or completely their civilisation."

"Nowadays the Communists make a clean sweep wherever they go. It is thus to the honour of Seton Hall University that it has created an Institute of Far Eastern studies to which I can contribute my modest share in order to help salvage what must be salvaged of the values of Asia in the tornado that befall this large portion of the world."

President Diem, whose family has been Roman Catholic since the 17th century, lived in the United States from 1950 to 1953 and during that time helped found the Institute at Seton Hall, a Roman Catholic university. He is still a member of the Institute's advisory board.

The Honorary Degree was conferred on him by the most reverend Thomas Boland, Archbishop of Newark and President of the University Board of Trustees.

INDEBTED

In its citation, the University called President Diem "one of the persons to whom the whole world is indebted."

It said: "He, more than anyone else, stopped the Communists in their hour of partial conquest of Vietnam."

"Had all Vietnam fallen to them, as seemed inevitable in July of 1954, the Communist empire would have harvested huge economic, strategic and political advantages."—Reuter.

Recognition Called For

Melbourne, May 12. Dr Herbert Evatt, leader of the Australian opposition, told a Labour Party rally here today that Australia should recognise China.

He said this should be done "not because we agree with China's internal methods of government but because we cannot exclude a people of 600,000,000 from being consulted on world affairs."—Reuter.

'CIVIL SERVANTS' BUT NOT 'CIVIL MASTERS'

Accra, May 12. The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, declared last night Britons would be welcomed as "civil servants, but not civil masters" with prior loyalties to the British Government and the Colonial Office.

He was speaking at a farewell banquet to the retiring Governor-General, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, who leaves Ghana on Tuesday.

The Premier said, "We want to be understood that it is our duty to rid Ghana from all vestiges of colonialism. We have made our policy clear that those (Britons) who want to stay with us are welcomed. On our part we will make all things possible for them to be happy, but we want them to remain as civil servants."

Prior Loyalty

"We expect them to go the whole way with us and to give their utmost in the best interests of Ghana. There must be no question of prior loyalty to the Colonial Office and the United Kingdom. If such an occasion arises that they are forced to implement a policy that is against their consciences or better judgment, then let them be honest enough to themselves and elect to retire."

Dr Nkrumah added Ghana's independence would not have been possible without the governing Convention People's Party.

In reply, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke said, "The independence of Ghana was won by team work. Ghana has inherited a splendid public service. It is a service deeply imbued with the tradition of devoutly serving the government of the day. It is a service where personal political sympathies of its members are kept in proper restraint."—Reuter.

INDIAN MP's PROTEST CLOSURE

New Delhi, May 12. Fifteen Indian members of Parliament today asked the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to intervene in a decision by the British India Corporation to close its cotton mills in Calcutta.

They asked him to "save nearly 4,000 workers from unemployment today."

An investigation would reveal that the loss, which was put forward as the cause of the closure, "isn't genuine," the petition said.—Reuter.

Flies Kill Cattle

Elzlyn, Poland, May 12. Many cattle have been killed here by myriads of flies of microscopic size.

The cattle are suddenly attacked by the insects and receive thousands of sharp and painful bites, soon afterwards they fall ill and die.—China Mail Special.

W. German Foreign Policy To Be Reviewed By Minister

Hamburg, May 13. West German foreign policy will be reviewed here today by Dr Heinrich von Brentano, the Foreign Minister, who addresses the pre-election congress of the Christian Democrat party.

The Foreign Minister is expected to concentrate on what the Government seeking its third term in office in the elections on September 15 has done to bring about German reunification.

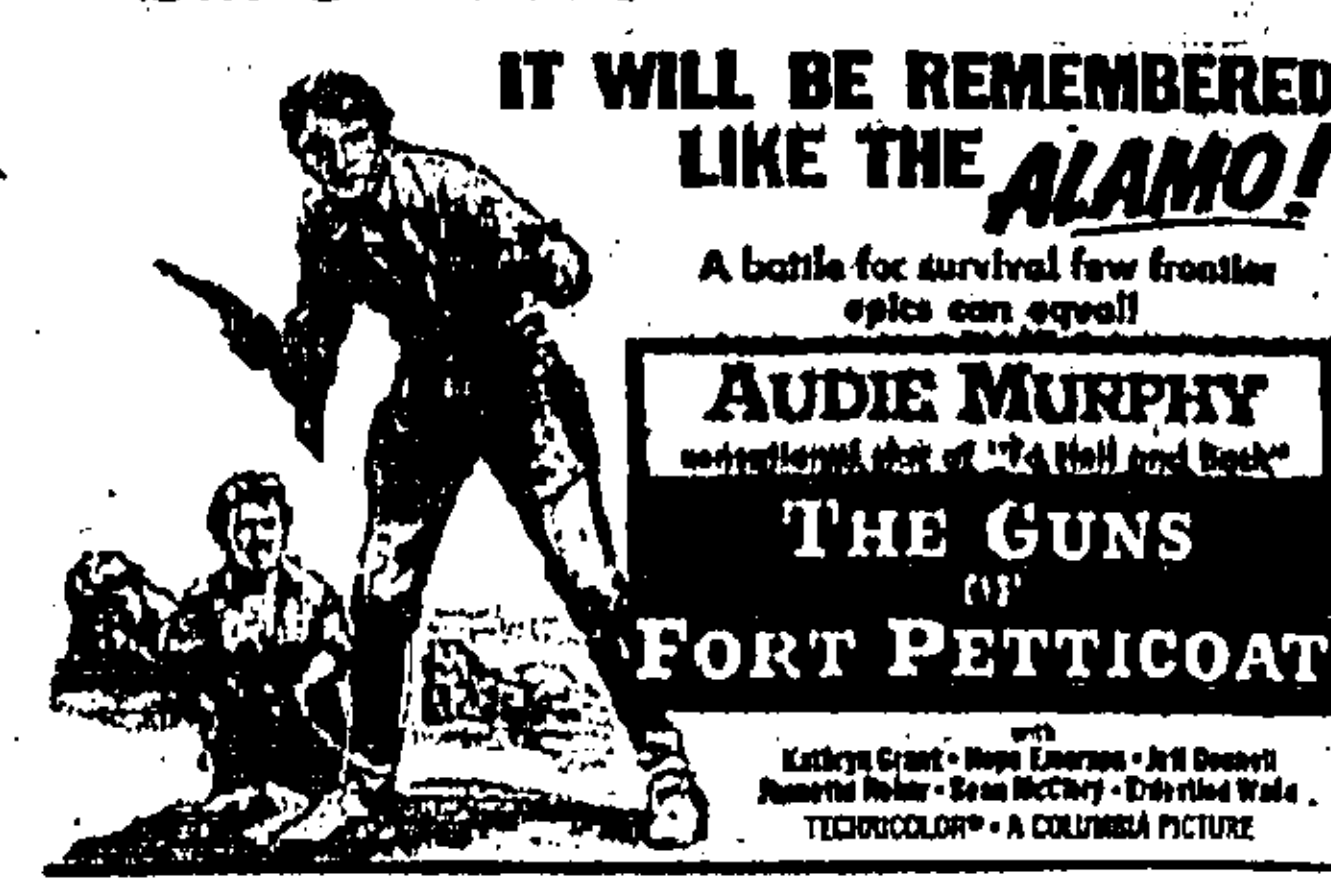
ATOM WEAPONS

Professor Helmut Thielicke, a Hamburg Theologian, will address the congress this afternoon on "responsibility and conscience in the atom age." The question of atom weapons and whether they should be issued to the new German army is expected to be the other vital issue in the election.

About 600 delegates and guests at the ceremonial opening of the congress yesterday heard the Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, point out that the party would work to make the world safe for "peace, freedom, justice." The congress will continue until Wednesday.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



IT WILL BE REMEMBERED LIKE THE ALAMO!
A battle for survival few frontier epics can equal!

AUDIE MURPHY
THE GUNS OF FORT PETTICOAT

Next Change

WB's Action Packed Drama
"THE STEEL JUNGLE"

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A sensational thriller that grips you tight and keeps you on the edge of your seat!

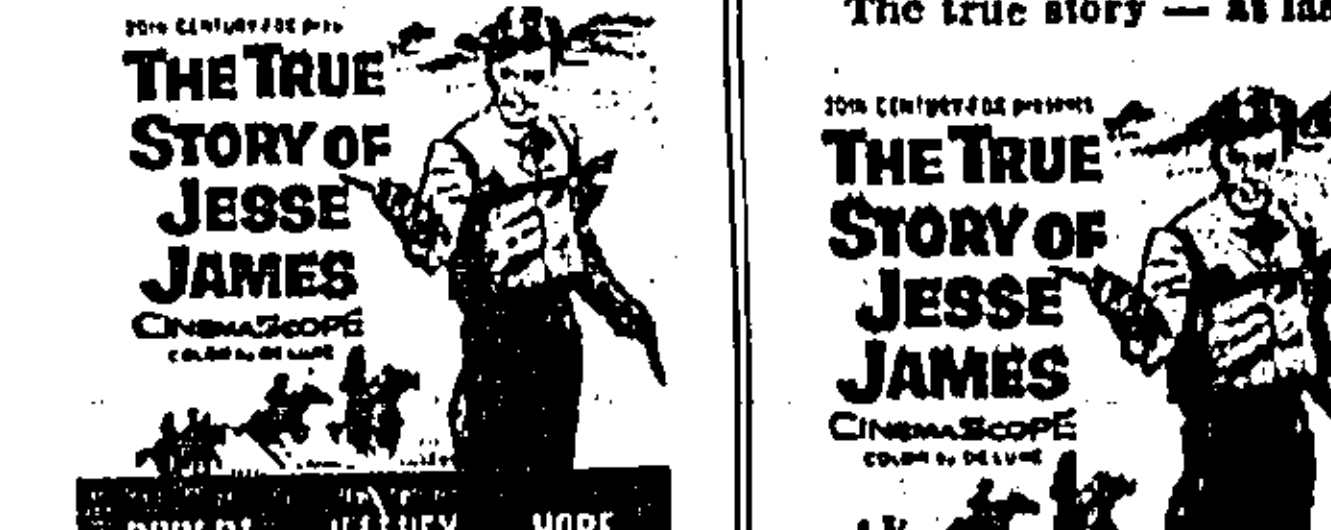


DORIS DAY
LOUIS JOURDAN
BARRY SULLIVAN
FRANK LOVEJOY
"JULIE"

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE MIGHTY STORY OF THE KING OF OUTLAWS!



THE TRUE STORY OF JESSE JAMES

Next Change

"THE FATE OF 2 QUEENS"

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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Winner of 8 Academy Awards!



HOUSE OF SECRETS

Added: Attractive Magic Show On TV

MR. NGAI TUNG MING

TO-MORROW

"RED SUNDOWN"

ROBY CALHOUN

EMPIRE

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

1956 RECORD BREAKING PICTURE

Next Change

"TARGET BARTH"

H.K.S.P.C.

Needs financial support for the sake of poor children



Please address communications: Secretary, Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children, P.O. Box 4008 Hongkong.

Please send us your unwanted toys. Collection centre at Redhibition.

WARS OF THE FUTURE

BABY BOOM IN US DUE TO PROSPERITY

Washington, May 12.

The Population Reference Bureau, Inc., warned today that the time had come to re-examine the idea that "more babies mean more business."

The Bureau said that P.K. Whelpton, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in population problems, believed that the most desirable US population should be about 100,000,000 in terms of "per capita economic welfare."

SURCHARGE ON FREIGHT REDUCED

London, May, 13. The outward United Kingdom and Continental Shipping Conference—members of which serve India, Pakistan and Colombo—announced today that existing surcharge of 17 and a half per cent on freight will be reduced to ten per cent from today (Monday).

The reduced rate which remains subject to alteration with notice will apply to shipments whether already on board or not by all vessels loading in industrial ports today.

A similar surcharge cut is being applied in the homebound trades from India and Pakistan to the United Kingdom and continent.

Other shipping conferences including the Red Sea and Far East recently announced reductions in surcharges introduced at the time of the Suez crisis. A similar cut was announced in Liverpool today by the lines constituting the Burma Continental Conference.—Reuter.

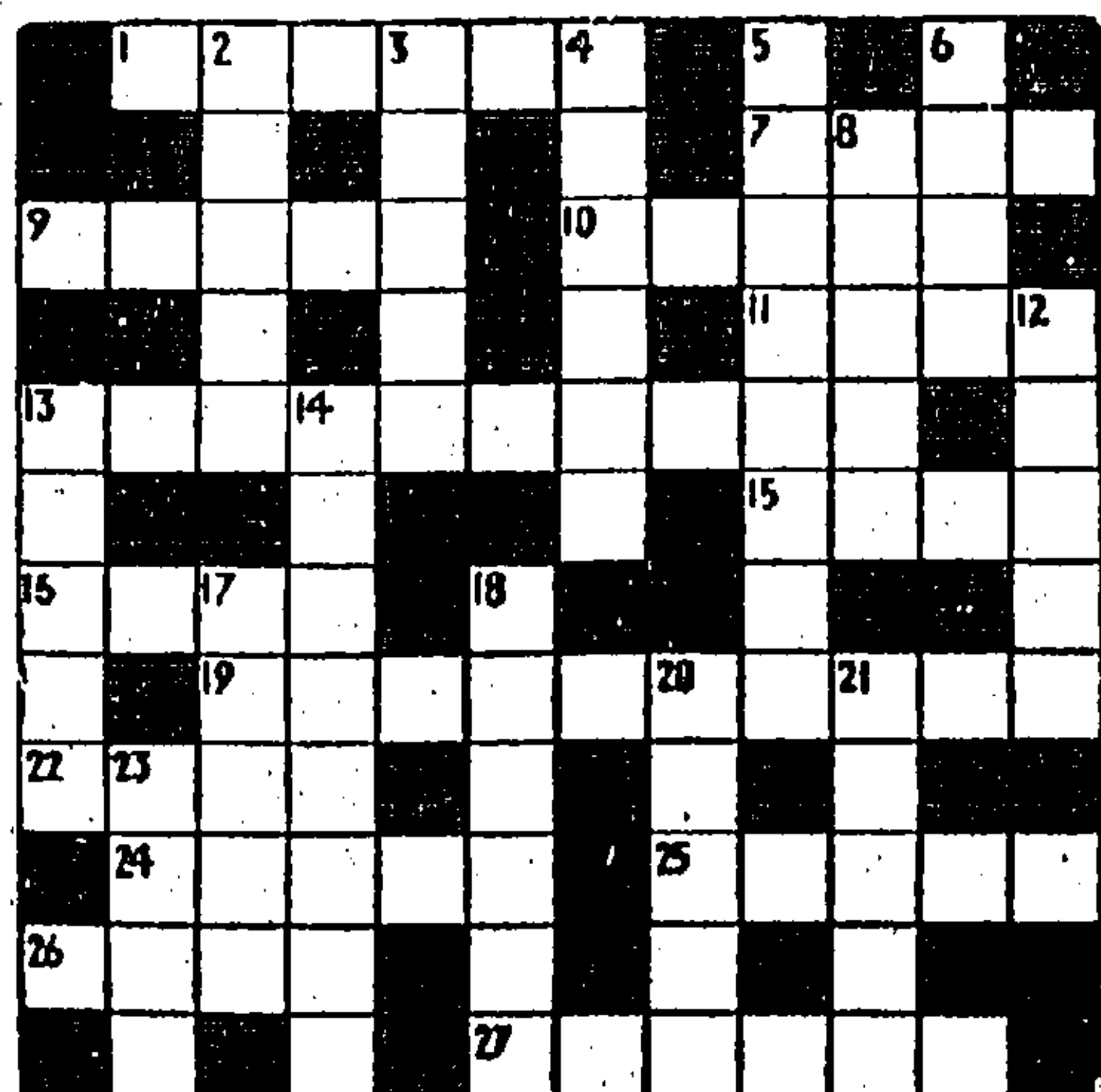
Indonesians Are 'Born Technicians'

Singapore, May 12. Mr H. C. Hunter, a United States Professor of Mechanical Engineering, said in Singapore today Indonesians were "born technicians."

Mr Hunter who has been in Indonesia for two and a half years on loan from the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was speaking to reporters when he flew through on the way back to his Djakarta headquarters.

He had been attending the International Industries Fair in Japan.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Calm (6).
7 Spoken (4).
9 Jingle (5).
10 Last (5).
11 Wicked (4).
13 Forting (10).
15 Nigh (4).
16 Leave out (4).
19 Downcast (10).
22 Couple (4).
24 Compel (5).
25 Angry (5).
26 The game's finished, chum (4).
27 Years (6).

DOWN

2 Faithful (5).
3 Free from dirt (6).
4 Beat (6).
5 Called together (8).
6 Tumble (4).
8 Lift (5).
12 Sag (5).
13 Sag (5).
14 Buried (6).
17 Fool (6).
18 Feast (6).
20 I rose around in the din (5).
21 Animal (5).
23 At a distance (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Prison, 4 Scope, 7 Appeal, 9 Small, 10 Tune, 12 Torture, 15 Giant, 16 Oven, 17 Expo, 19 Amuse, 20 Dismal, 21 Hero, 23 Daint, 24 Casino, 26 Verso, 28 Almond, Down: 1 Pratted, 2 Impinges, 3 Opel, 5 Comatose, 6 Poi-t-o, 9 Torna, 11 Elements, 12 Trash, 13 Aversion, 14 Envelope, 16 Pirate, 22 Pact.

Belief They Could Be Limited 'Rankest Kind Of Wishful Thinking'

Washington, May 12.

General Alfred Gruenther, former Nato commander, said today that to believe any future war could be limited in size would be "the rankest kind of wishful thinking."

VERDICTS EXPECTED IN TRIALS

Amman, May 12.

Military courts here will probably give their verdicts tomorrow after secret trials today of three men variously charged with creating disturbances and causing unrest.

A charge against a fourth man of spreading Communist propaganda was rejected because the offence occurred before the proclamation of martial law last month. The court recommended that he be tried before a civil court.

Security forces yesterday arrested eight people on charges of inciting people to demonstrate. They will be tried before military courts.

CURFEW LIFTED

Security forces searching for Communists also carried out raids in Hebron. All primary and secondary schools will reopen on Tuesday, but teachers and students have been warned of serious penalties if there is any attempt to disturb the peace.

The military governor of the Northern District today ordered the lifting of the curfew in the Hebron area. The curfew in Amman is expected to be lifted next week.

The Cabinet at a meeting tonight discussed the sacking of a number of civil servants who had failed to return to the offices after May 7 or who had been members of political parties.

The Cabinet has the authority to sack any civil servant found to be a member of a political party or has political affiliations.—China Mail Special.

Greater Firepower

At the same time, General Gruenther, who is now President of the American Red Cross, defended the increasing emphasis being placed on the greater firepower stemming from wider use of atomic and nuclear weapons.

He said he believed Russia would eventually "give" to some extent in negotiations with the West provided the United States and its allies maintained the strongest military force practical. But he said this would never happen if the West showed weakness.

Foot Soldiers

Questioned about manpower reductions which have accompanied the introduction of nuclear weapons General Gruenther said the requirements for manning a 450-mile front in Europe had been reduced by two-thirds since 1944.

But he added that nuclear and atomic weapons could never entirely supplant foot soldiers.—Reuter.

AMETHYST BRONZE BADGE FOR KERANS

Cannes, May 12.

Anna Neagle, the British film star, today presented Commander John Kerans with the amethyst bronze badge of the frigate Amethyst in which he made a 140-mile dash down the Yangtze River in 1949, running the gauntlet of Communist Chinese batteries.

The ceremony took place on the quarterdeck of the 10,000-ton British cruiser Birmingham, anchored off Cannes, where "Yangtze Incident," the picture of this epic of British seamanship and courage, will be shown at the International Film Festival tonight.

Commander Kerans took charge of the Amethyst for

three grim months after her captain and 54 of her crew were killed by Chinese artillery while on their way to take supplies to the British Embassy in Nanking, where he was assistant Naval Attaché.

Now 42, Commander Kerans flew to the French Riviera this weekend to attend the film's first showing abroad. But it was a complete surprise for him to receive the badge of the Amethyst—an anchor with eagle's wings—which is being broken up at Plymouth.

"I am deeply honoured, but I really don't know how I am going to carry this heavy thing back home to Little Hampton," he told reporters.—Reuter.

BUDGET SITUATION HANDLED 'VERY POORLY'

Hot Springs, Va., May 12. Several of the nation's leading business men criticised President Eisenhower sharply today for his handling of the Federal Budget for fiscal 1958.

Members of the top level Business Advisory Council to the Commerce Department said the President handled the budget situation "very poorly." The B.A.C., composed of nearly 100 leading businessmen, is holding its annual meeting here.

They said Eisenhower, as chief executive, should have cut the record post-war budget of \$71,800,000,000 to the bone before submitting it to Congress. "It is extremely bad policy to throw the budget to Congress for possible cuts," one of the influential members of the B.A.C. said.

A spokesman for the B.A.C. said he doesn't believe Congress will make much of an actual dent in the spending budget for next year.

Nevertheless, he added, Congress will make the cut look good enough to permit it to vote a slight tax cut this session or early next year.

ADVANTAGEOUS

"A small tax cut would be politically advantageous," he said. He mentioned the possibility of a tax cut amounting to about \$10 for each taxpayer.

Deputy Defence Secretary Donald A. Quarles told the Council last night the free world has adequate power today to deter Russia from starting global war. But he said he was less certain of the future.

"It is the further great technological changes which we cannot foresee but which we are sure will take place that create the uncertainty in our future position vis-a-vis the Communist bloc."

Benjamin F. Fairless, former head of U.S. Steel, urged businessmen to broaden their foreign investments and help

Poplar Hill Still At Suez

Cairo, May 12.

Twenty-three ships passed through the Suez Canal today. They included a vessel chartered by the Dutch Government—the 6,283-ton Heemskerk from Dairen. Her tolls were paid in guilders.

Shipping quarters here said the Heemskerk's passage was a "good sign" that Western countries would resume using the Canal in the very near future.

A British cargo ship scheduled to pass through the Canal today did not do so. She is the 7,127-ton Poplar Hill which arrived at Suez yesterday. Her tolls have been paid in dollars.

The British cargo ship Skienefjord, 5,922 tons, Hongkong Navigation Company, arrived at Port Said from Rotterdam and was going on to Bona tomorrow. She also paid her toll in dollars.—Reuter.

Damascus, May 12. An outbreak of polio was reported here today and Health Ministry officials said six cases had been reported in and around Damascus.—United Press.

RUSSIA 'WELL AHEAD'

OF US ON INTERMEDIATE MISSILE

Washington, May 12.

Senator Stuart Symington (Democrat—Missouri) said today Russia was "well ahead" of the United States in developing an intermediate range missile and that it would be "many years" before the US had an operational missile that could travel more than 200 miles.

Senator Symington, questioned in a television interview, said he believed the American public was "very much misinformed" on the nation's missile progress.

He said development of an operational, super-atomic missile with a range greater than that of Germany's V-2 of the Second World War would come "considerably later" than the public had been led to believe.

The V-2, he said, had a range of 175-200 miles. Both the Army and the Air Force currently are testing development models of missiles designed to travel about 1,500 miles—the range designated as intermediate. But Senator Symington said the Soviets had a substantial lead in perfecting such weapon.

He said that in the race for an intercontinental missile—with

Schoolboys With Protruding Ears Slow At Sums

Paris, May 12.

Schoolboys may be slow at sums if they have protruding ears, a report on backward children by a private schools organisation, the Centre for Standard Teaching, says.

The centre reports that tests have shown some boys with protruding ears felt a complex which hindered the natural development of their intelligence.

Treatment by pinning the ears back until the ears grew normally and special study courses beginning with simple sums rectified the handicap.

The centre also reported that a course of breathing exercises had removed the mental stagnation felt by "dull" boys.—China Mail Special.

Colombia Returns To Normal Under New Regime

Bogota, May 11.

Students and workers today called off the strikes that helped force ex-President Rojas Pinilla from office as Colombia returned to normal under a new civilian-military regime.

Rojas' propaganda organ, the newspaper Diario Oficial, suspended publication. Sources said the closure was ordered by the five-man junta which succeeded Rojas on Friday when he fled to Bermuda en route to exile in Spain.

(Rojas, in an interview in Bermuda, denied that he had been a dictator and said he could have perpetuated himself in power "through bloodshed." Rather than do that, he said, he resigned. "I wish all Colombians

could have souls as clean as mine," he said).

In Barcelona, the former Conservative Party President, Laureano Gomez, who was ousted by Rojas in 1953, acknowledged that he had been invited to end his own exile and return to his homeland. He said he had not yet decided whether to do so.

Thousands of workers who walked off the job in a popular opposition movement planned to return to work tomorrow on orders from the National Association of Industrialists.

Students, who were in the vanguard of the revolt, were expected to return tomorrow or Tuesday to the classrooms they deserted as a protest against Rojas.

Buckled Down

The new 13-man Cabinet buckled down to work under the ruling military junta. The five civilians and three military men already sworn in to Cabinet Ministries assumed their functions.

The remaining five civilian members of the Cabinet were to take over their jobs tomorrow, completing the "national" united government merging major political parties and the military into one regime.

The ten civilians in the Cabinet were equally divided between the two leading Parties—Conservative and Liberal.—United Press.

LIBYA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR NATIONALISTS

Tripoli, May 12.

The Libyan Premier, Mustafa Ben Halim, tonight pledged financial, political and moral support to the Algerian nationalists fighting French rule.

He was speaking at a special session of the Libyan Parliament in honour of the visiting Tunisian Premier, Habib Bourguiba.

"The independence of North African countries is mortgaged by the liberation of Algeria. Those countries will remain threatened by imperialism until Algeria becomes independent," he declared.

Earlier today, the two Premiers met to discuss an economic and cultural agreement between their two countries.

M. Bourguiba arrived here yesterday on a five day official visit. He is accompanied by several Ministers.—Reuter.

Editorial Problems To Be Discussed At Meeting

By FRASER WIGHTON

Amsterdam, May 12.

About 200 newspaper and news agency editorial chiefs and correspondents from many of the world's leading countries meet here on Tuesday for a three-day study of editorial problems.

They are delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the International Press Institute the first world body to concern itself exclusively with the editorial problems of newspaper production and news agency service.

Founded by editors themselves six years ago, it has no links with governments. Its membership includes about 850 editors-in-chief of 500 newspapers and news agencies representing 37 countries of the non-Communist world from the United States and Britain to Western Europe, Japan, India and Pakistan.

PRESSURES

Main business of the opening day will be a discussion on "pressures within the press."

SHORTCOMINGS

On Thursday editors and foreign correspondents will study shortcomings in the flow of news between Asia and the West. This discussion will be a prelude to the Institute's Asian Conference to be held in Ceylon at the end of the year.

The conference will open on Tuesday with an address by Mr Oscar Pollak, Editor-in-Chief of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, who is Chairman of the Executive Board of the Institute.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands will be guest speaker at a luncheon on Tuesday and that evening the Dutch Government will give a reception in honour of the delegates in the Hall of Knights at the Hague.

The 200 delegates attending the sixth annual conference represent 20 countries.—Reuter.



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SURPRISE is often felt that Prince Charles has not yet been created Prince of Wales. It was confidently expected by many that he would receive this title soon after the Queen came to the Throne, in accordance with the normal but not invariable custom. What likelihood is there that the eight-year-old Prince will receive this title in the near future?

When Will Prince Charles be made Prince of Wales?

by PATRICK MONTAGUE-SMITH

Assistant editor of Debut
The last Prince of Wales to be created—now the Duke of Windsor—was nearly 16 when his father became King, and was invested during the following year in an elaborate ceremony at Caernarvon Castle, chiefly brought about by the efforts of David Lloyd George and Dr Edwards, Bishop of St Asaph.

Edward VII was the last Prince of Wales to have been born heir apparent to the throne, and he was so created at the age of one month. His predecessor, George IV, was even younger, being only a week old, and both were invested in the cradle.

The reasons
Why then the delay for Prince Charles? There are two reasons. There is no doubt that Wales eagerly looks forward to a similar ceremony to that at Caernarvon, and although there is no reason why Prince Charles cannot be created Prince of Wales now by Letters Patent and the investiture delayed until he is about sixteen (or when he is considered to be old enough to go through the elaborate ceremonial), the consequent long delay would inevitably detract from the importance of the occasion.

Also, it is not generally realised that on creation, Prince Charles would automatically become a Knight of the Garter, for Edward III in his Statutes ordained that Princes of Wales should be "a constituent part" of the Most Noble Order. The Queen may prefer to wait until her son is old enough to understand the meaning of this great Order of Chivalry. Of course, this investiture and installation in St George's Chapel, Windsor, could also be delayed, but in the meantime the honour would merely be an empty title.

Although heralds, druids, Welsh MPs, mayors and many others will take part in the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales if the Caernarvon precedent of 1911 is followed, the essential ceremony has remained unchanged since the reign of Edward I nearly 700 years ago.

A golden circlet (originally a silver one) is placed on the head, a ring on the finger, and a gold rod in the hand. The

special coronet of Welsh gold, now kept in the National Museum at Cardiff, which was made for the Duke of Windsor, will probably be used for Prince Charles.

First occasion

The ceremony in 1911 was the first undoubted occasion when a Prince of Wales was invested on Welsh soil and who addressed his people in their own language. The legend that Edward I presented his baby son to the people of Wales as their Prince, being one who was born a Welshman, could not speak one word of English or French (then the court language), and was without blemish on his honour, unfortunately cannot be proved. Edward II was certainly born at Caernarvon, but was aged sixteen when he was created the first Prince of Wales by charter.

All heirs apparent have not become Princes of Wales, and some creations were long delayed. It is surprising to find that the first Prince did not confer this honour on his son, the future Edward III who did, however, receive the Earldom of Chester which has since invariably been created with the Princely title.

Henry VIII, for all his joy at the birth of his only legitimate son Edward was in no hurry to create him Prince of Wales. Preparations for Letters Patent had just begun when the King died, and the nine-year-old boy consequently succeeded him without ever having been officially Prince of Wales.

Despite the magnificent setting of Caernarvon Castle, remained unchanged since the reign of Edward I nearly 700 years ago.



As each year passes, the work of the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association shows a steady upward trend. Programmes being carried out — preventive and curative — and the good results obtained, are contributing widely to the never ceasing campaign which the Association is waging against the greatest enemy to good health in the Colony today.

Very much more work still remains to be done however — more hospital beds are, for instance, urgently required, more out-patient clinics are needed too. The extent of the Association's activities is dependent on the support given by the public of Hong Kong. During the month of May a special appeal is being made TO YOU to donate generously and so help in the efforts that are being exerted to control tuberculosis in the Colony.

Cheques should be crossed and made payable to:
The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association
and forwarded either to
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
Alexandra House,
or sent c/o South China Morning Post, Ltd.



STUDY IN COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE

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THE QUEEN AND WASHINGTON

A HIGHLY placed and authoritative British source has explained to me exactly what are the considerations which have been delaying the acceptance by Whitehall on behalf of the Queen of an invitation from President Eisenhower to visit the United States in the late summer or early autumn of this year.

- They are:
1. The fear that the Royal visit to America would be construed as "Britain trying to get something more out of America and sending the Queen along to 'soften the Americans up first'."
 2. The fear that the extent of the fiasco over the Suez Canal and the completeness of Nasser's diplomatic victory may "touch off another slanging match between Fleet Street and the American press which would provide an unhappy climate" for the Royal visit.
 3. "Complications" caused by the plea from Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent that if the Queen crosses the Atlantic this year she ought to go to Canada before coming to the United States.
 4. The danger that even American exuberance would not be able to provide a reception to match the enormous personal triumph scored by the Queen on her recent visit to Paris.

Should the Queen's visit not take place after all, there may well be an invitation to Princess Margaret to come to the United States next spring. By that time, several of the factors which are now giving official pause in London will have faded. And there can be no doubt that a visit by Princess Margaret would bring down the American house.

RENE MACCOLL



THE Count was born plain William Basie in Red Bank, a borough of Monmouth County, New Jersey, on August 21, 1906. He spent his childhood in that small town on an estuary called the Shrewsbury River, only six miles from the Atlantic ocean, and 25 miles—in a beeline—from New York.

Unlike a great many jazzmen, his home was not in big city slum conditions. Far from it, in fact, thousands of New Yorkers found and still find the air so invigorating that Red Bank is their first choice when holiday time comes.

He was off to a flying start—musically—for both his parents were talented amateur musicians. His mother, Lillian, who played piano, was his first teacher. Harvey, his father, blew "E-flat" horn. Young Williams spent his school days in the public schools of his home town.

his lessons. Today, organ playing is his favourite hobby. "Fats" also gave Basie piano lessons.

The first jobs to come his way were in the East. He soon found himself in the thick of the riotous Harlem night life which produced so much of the finest jazz. He played piano at parties in prohibition hideaways and at breakfast dances.

In 1928 he headed West. He became part of the booming night life of Kansas City. Jazz had really come into its own in that Missouri River metropolis known as "The Gateway to the West."

Basie arrived in Kansas City in a touring vaudeville show. He describes himself in those days as "a kind of honkey-tonk piano player."

The show had had plenty of hard times. Business was short. By the time the show reached Kansas City it was on the verge of folding. It did. Basie was broke, and he had no means of leaving town.

He knew it was no good sitting around feeling sorry for himself and wishing he had never left home. He started trudging the streets looking for work. His luck happened to be in.

★ ★ ★

A local cinema called the Eblon had just lost their piano player. So Basie got the job—accompanying silent films. He now looks back on those days with a chuckle, remembering how he played for tough Westerns, gangster thrillers and love stories. He held the job for nearly a year, by which time he was more than ready for a change. "But it gave me a lot of good experience," he says.

In 1928, he joined The Blue Devils—a prominent jazz band at that time—under the leadership of Walter Page, who "played a mighty wicked string bass then, and still does."

The organ seemed such an effortless instrument to play! One day, Basie's vigil was rewarded. "Fats" turned round to him and asked if he played the organ. "No," said Basie, "but I'd give my right arm to learn."

The next day, "Fats" asked him to come down into the theatre pit and work the organ that he joined his first band, the Blue Devils. From then on, Basie made the music and so had

SHOULD MACMILLAN VISIT THE KREMLIN ALONE?

by **ANGUS MAUDE**
TOBY M.P. FOR EALING SOUTH

THE Russians seem to be having a Friendship with Britain Week. Marshal Bulganin's 8,000-word letter to Mr Macmillan, which the Foreign Office is now studying to see (a) what it means and (b) what is the catch in it, has been followed by streams of radio propaganda designed to get the new line across.

An Anglo-Russian understanding, we are told, could prove to be the "turning point" in the international relations of our time. The Soviet leaders want Mr Macmillan to go to Moscow and talk about it.

The Prime Minister will certainly give a lot of thought to this proposition, for there are weighty arguments both for and against going.

It is, of course, "our turn" to visit Moscow, and Bulganin and Krushchev invited Sir Anthony Eden after their visit to London. The invitation was refused to Mr Macmillan soon after he became Prime Minister, but he replied that he could not see his way to an early visit.

His threats

This was a very reasonable reply, for since visiting London Marshal Bulganin had uttered, at the time of the Suez crisis, some extremely rude threats against his former hosts.

Now, however, Mr Macmillan can scarcely claim that he is too busy to go to Moscow; if he refuses, it will be because he has made a deliberate decision to rebuff the Russian overtures of friendship.

I do not think he should refuse. I think he ought to go and find out what the Russians have to offer. And I say this without any illusions as to what they are up to.

No success

The Russians are hoping to break up the Anglo-American Alliance. They have been trying to do this for a very long time, without any success at all. But there is a serious risk that they may miss a real advantage, and actually harm the cause of peace, by leaning too far in the opposite direction.

Britain is in danger of forgetting what foreign politics are all about.

Forgotten

Ever since Liberal and Socialist ideas became a dominant factor in the policies of this country, we have tended to forget the lessons of our history. We have begun to think in terms of permanent alliances, with nations chosen because we like their internal policies.

Sentimental

But the furtherance and protection of British interests are the real practical essence of foreign policy. The sentimentalists are those who allow themselves to be deflected from this objective by considerations which have nothing to do with it.

Consider the post-war attitude of the Socialists: Party towards Russia and the United States. In 1945 the talk was all of "Left speaking in friendship to Left". Russia was the natural ally, and the Americans were a lot of capitalist cads.

The left wing of the Labour Party still feels this way. But

was a "slight misunderstanding" over the wages.

But the villain was rather loath to kill musicians, and the count got away with two weeks' work without pay!

Walter Page at that time was what you might call Basie's musical father. He taught him a wealth of music.

Some jazz spots in Keynote never closed. Drummer Jo Jones remembers: "You could be sleeping one morning at 6 a.m. and a travelling band would wake you up to make a couple of hours' session with them. You never knew what time in the morning someone would knock on your door and say they were jamming down the street."

Jam sessions were long, exciting and frequent. Basie didn't rehearse—"It was just there and they played it."

The "Blue Devils" toured around Kansas City and Oklahoma City. In 1929 a blues shouter by the name of Jimmy Rushing joined the group. His voice was reputed to be audible ten blocks from where he was singing.

But Basie was now beginning to yearn for an outfit of his own.

Emotional

The talk is now all of "the Democracies" and "the Free World" which are both highly emotional and tendentious terms.

Britain's fundamental interests are to keep the world at peace, to prevent any one nation from utterly dominating the world, and to keep open our overseas trade routes and our sources of raw materials (especially oil).

The existence of the United Nations, which is no more than an instrument through which international negotiations take place (and not a very efficient one at that), in no way detracts from the need for our traditional policy of maintaining the balance of power in the world.

Our present system of alliances does this, for the moment, quite effectively. But it has not proved so effective in preserving all Britain's interests.

Too many people seem to think there is no half-way house for us between a 19th century Britain, dominating the world in arms, and a third-rate satellite of the United States.

This is dangerous nonsense. Our influence could be immense if it were properly applied. We can not only mediate between the Russian and American giants but we can secure from both respect for our own vital interests.

Their aim

This does not mean leaving the Atlantic Alliance that is unthinkable. It means that we should play a very special and more independent role in it. The Russians see the possibility of this, which is why they want to talk to us.

Of course they will try to detach us from America, but they will accept failure with their usual realism and make the best of negotiation on terms agreeable to us.

There are thus great possibilities in a visit by the Prime Minister to Moscow. To go with the Americans, however, would be to risk losing all. When the two giants square up to each other, fatal and fatal of distrust, manoeuvring for position and posturing for propaganda purposes before the neutral nations, the British role at the conference is bound to be subsidiary and futile. We can neither influence events significantly nor further our own interests.

No satellite

Above all, Mr Macmillan's visit should not be conditioned

world from war.

OFF BEAT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office

SIR JOHN SIMPSON, London, rolling controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, recently unfolded some of the fascinating aspects of a job that includes publishing "delicious pin up girls" and the "sex life of the elephant seal."

"Sometimes I wonder who on earth reads some of our publications," Sir John said. Sir John was in good form when addressing the office appliance and business equipment trade association.

He said that the Stationery Office was first formed in 1780 when the staff consisted of a man and one necessary woman.

Now its 7,000 workers churn out some 6,000 publications a year ranging from Hansard, the official report of the proceedings to the service "Soldier."

"We include in Soldier," Sir John said, "some of the most delicious pin up girls you have ever seen."

He also publishes London's oldest newspaper, the "London Gazette." The Gazette was published originally for the benefit of Charles the Second.

But now, said Sir John, "it's read mostly by people who want to see if their name is in the bankruptcy list." But it is the "off beat" publications that fascinate Sir John most.

"Who would buy a book for instance on horse flies of the Ethiopian region?" he asked. "Or who is really interested in seats for female shop assistants?"

Sir John, with a note of pride in his voice, said that, her Majesty's Stationery Office also does translations from foreign languages. "Recently there was an unexpurgated translation from the Russian titled 'The Measurement of Small Flowers,'" he said. "Other books included 'Illustrated Catalogue of Fishes,' 'The Whiffing, its value as a food, compared with the Haddock,' and 'Sea Life of the Elephant Seal.'"

3-B

Jim Mahan
McNaughton Syndicate, Inc.

Would you believe it?

THE Nottingham Transport authorities refused to accept an Indian with a beard and a turban as a bus conductor, unless he removed both. There is probably a by-law which states that illegal for a female conductor to wear a sari-sari. On the No. 11 route in London there is an Uzbekawgee witch-doctor who delights the children by going on duty in his full war-paint, with a clothes-brush stuck through his nose, red and white circles painted on his nose, and a forest of glove-fingers clamped to the top of his head. He is a Wandsworth man, and

the most backward boy at arithmetic can become when it is a question of the daily financial transactions of school life.

Lit-tle Bo-Pest

"DAD-DY, it is true that, under the new regulation, the under-11s shall only be able to list-toe to the B.A.C. from 7 a.m. until-till mid-night!"

"I'm af-rald so."

"On-ly sev-en-teen hours a day?"

"That's all."

"Well, what are we to do for the rest of the time?"

"Good-ness on-ly knows. Get some rest, per-haps."

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20).—Matters at a distance involving family affairs may come up for consideration. Put in your words carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19).—Friendship may be of great importance in your affairs today. Be of mutual assistance.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20).—Get an early start this morning and do things gladly while the sun shines on you! Here are some good wishes for you!

PROX.

A CHARGE OF AGENCY might do you good if you have a chance to take charge of a business or company. Business matters will be consumed. Opportunity will be yours.

11. Where someone gets the run
around. at
O. G. E. R. Y.

16. Spoon for
devil's
sauce? (8)

17. It may
help to put
a root over
root head.

18. On brash
each in short.

(4)

21. Employer.

(4)

W	O	T	H	E	R	I	N	G
I	N	T	E	N	E	D	E	D
N	T	C	H	A	C	K	A	C
E	X	P	R	E	S	S	O	R
S	U	S	P	E	R	E	N	D
I	M	P	R	I	L	P	R	E
A	P	O	L	O	G	I	C	E
F	O	P	O	P	E	N	E	D
T	I	S	T	E	R	E	A	B

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CAPTAIN AND HIS FIANCEE



First picture of Ian Craig, who is to be the next cricket captain for Australia, and his fiancée, Miss Lesley Hornby, 21, a student nurse at Guy's. They became engaged last September, and Craig, who recently arrived in London, will take up an appointment as a chemist.—Central Express Service.

DENIS COMPTON NOT AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION AGAINST WEST INDIES

London, May 12.

Denis Compton has played his last Test match. The 38-year-old cricketer has been one of Britain's leading sporting personalities over 20 years.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Programmes and Entry Forms for the 13th Race Meeting 1956/57 to be held on Saturday, 25th May, 1957, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Wednesday, 15th May, 1957.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

NOTICE

13th RACE MEETING 1956/57

Saturday, 25th May, 1957

The following conditions for 1957 ponies for the above Race Meeting are announced:—

ALVESTON STAKES.—Winner \$4,000. Second \$2,250. Third \$1,750. Winners of \$1,750 or more in stakes barred. Weight 147 lbs. Entrance \$5. FROM THE 1½ MILE POST (About Half a Mile 170 Yards).

(RACE A)—CLARENCE STAKES.—Winner \$4,000. Second \$2,250. Third \$1,750. Winners of \$1,750 or more in stakes barred. Weight 147 lbs. Entrance \$5. FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND & IN (About One Mile 171 Yards).

Note.—ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR ONE RACE ONLY, i.e. EITHER THE ALVESTON STAKES OR (RACE A) CLARENCE STAKES.

(RACE B)—CLARENCE STAKES.—Winner \$4,000. Second \$2,250. Third \$1,750. Winners of less than \$1,750 or more than \$2,250 in stakes barred. Weight: Winners of \$1,750 in stakes 142 lbs., Winners of \$2,250 in stakes 147 lbs. Entrance \$5. FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND & IN (About One Mile 171 Yards).

A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

SOUTH CHINA — 6, KMB — 2

SOUTH CHINA OVERWHELM SPIRITLESS KMB TO WIN THE SENIOR SHIELD

By I. M. MacTAVISH

Today the Senior Shield is proudly displayed on the sideboard of the South China Athletic Association. It stands there as a timely tribute to the overwhelming superiority of the South China footballers in yesterday's replay of the final: it is also however a terse testimonial to the utterly inept performance of the KMB players who provided the opposition.

At the end the Hongkong Stadium scoreboard read... South China 6, KMB 2; it looked conclusive enough but in fact even at that it hardly indicated the real difference between the two sides. South China won as they liked. They made the opposition look astonishingly poor and at one stage of the game, the only criterion was how many goals the Caroline Hill boys could score before the final whistle sounded.

There are three vital essentials in every football team. They are skill, experience and spirit... and the greatest of these — by far — is spirit.

In this vital match KMB showed only the bare minimum of skill; they were sadly lacking in experience... but worst of all they showed not a single spark of spirit, and while they might conceivably have surmounted the handicap of the first two deficiencies, they were never in with even a ghost of a chance when the third became so painfully obvious.

This lack of fight has frequently been revealed in the present KMB line-up, but up to now there have always been certain notable exceptions to such criticism. Top class Colony stars like Wai Fat-kim and skipper Tan Sum... and even Lau Tim, have always given the impression that they at least would fight to the last ditch... but in reviewing this game the KMB officials will have to face up to the alarming fact that even these three were not one iota better or more willing than the others in the side.

TELLING FACTOR

Tung Sum, who has so often been praised in the very column, had a most uninspiring afternoon. He never coaxed, carried or cajoled his colleagues as he has done in the past. His inability to encourage young Yeung Kwok-ki was a telling factor in the run of play. Quite apart from all this he was directly responsible for the loss of the vital last goal for instead of clearing the ball, when the opportunity presented itself, he took time out to have a little physical tilt with Ho Cheung-yau. He lost the ball and before he had recovered the situation it was tucked away in the back of the KMB net.

Wai Fat-kim's contributions to the Buzmen's afternoon of tragedy came in the 14th and 16th minutes of the second half when two shoddy lackadaisical lapses, which both resulted in goals, saw the scoreboard go from 2-0 to 4-0, and so in two minutes any chance KMB still had of saving the game disappeared completely.

No matter what some people like to say to the contrary, Lau Tim—now little more than a shadow of a once great player—is the victim of a chronic injury that is crying out for prolonged rest... and unless the lucky pivot gets it very soon his first-class football days are numbered.

In this game he creaked and croaked his way around the penalty area but his immobility caused the whole defence to retreat before South China's attack. With ball holders like Ho Cheung-yau and Yiu Cheuk-yin in the Caroline Hill forward line soccer suicide was once again committed... and I say that in spite of the protestations of those "experts" who adhere blindly to this outdated retreating manoeuvre.

It is around the failure of three players that the ashes of this futile KMB effort must be scattered. It is true, of course, Lam Kam-long was injured midway through the first half and was never fully effective afterwards. That should only have brought a little extra effort from the others in the team, but sad to say it was a "little extra" that they never even dreamed like producing.

South China turned in some superb soccer games. They started shakily but as soon as

they realized that KMB's misguided close passing were tactics were playing right into the hands of the educated and experienced boots and elegant head-of-veteran Chan Kar-sau, they swung into a football rhythm the Buzmen could never equal.

GLOWING MEMORIES

Yiu Cheuk-yin and Ho Cheung-yau were as magnificent in defence as in attack. The inside-left gave a display that brought back glowing memories of the form he once showed week after week a season or so ago.

His two goals were masterpieces of football achievement. Mok Chun-wah also had a good day and his opening goal was a beauty. The South China defence, inspired by another wonderful performance from Chan Kar-sau, was solid as a rock. It was only after they eased up that KMB managed to find the net and so improve the appearance of the scoresheet.

The story of the goals is really the whole story of the game. For fifteen minutes we had in for a repeat of the thriller we saw when the teams first met. KMB were on top. Lam Kam-long hit the cross bar and several times Lau Kin-chung had to be very alert to prevent a goal but in their occasional moves to the other end, South China gave the 28,000 spectators a warning of things to come when twice they almost opened the scoresheet.

Two brilliant flying saves by Wai Fat-kim from Chu Wing-wah and Yiu Cheuk-yin kept the scoresheet intact, but he was helpless to stop a typical blockbuster from Mok Chun-wah in the 19th minute after Ho Cheung-yau had skillfully thwarted a thoughtless by Tang Sum to lay on a perfect pass for the winger.

Yiu Cheuk-yin made it two in the 33rd minute, when, with the ball all around him, he coolly lifted the ball over a wall of heads and bodies into the net.

We expected KMB to make a real all-out effort in the second half but it never materialized and when Wai Fat-kim allowed a halfhearted shot from Lee Yui-tak to slip under his body and into the net. The game was really over although half an hour still remained for play. The goalkeeper's personal tragedy was completed a minute later when diving too late he failed to stop a long shot by Chu Wing-wah and his side was four goals down.

A GLORIOUS GOAL

Ho Cheung-yau got his name on the scoresheet in the 71st minute and ten minutes later Yiu Cheuk-yin scribbled his artistic autograph all over the game with a glorious goal. Getting the ball in midfield he beat five Buzmen by sheer wizardry before ambushing round Wai Fat-kim and sending a beautifully placed cross shot into the net.

After that South China sat back satisfied, and during their period of relaxation Chow Shui-hung and Lau Chi-lum notched a couple of face saving counters for KMB.

After the thrills and excitement of the first game this was a mad anti-climax. The torrential rain in the late afternoon had little effect on the playing conditions and the pitch was in

fine condition. There was no excuse or alibi there. Verdict: The fearless KMB side was virtually irreconcilable with the courageous fighting eleven which so nobly earned this replay. There was indeed a spiritless display and it got only what it deserved. South China have once again claimed the "double". This overwhelming victory towards it was brilliantly conceived, and just as brilliantly achieved.

Referee Tommy Tucker did not quite re-produce his impeccable performance of the first game. I thought he failed several times to apply the "advantage rule" to real advantage, and I thought also that he allowed the strong South China defenders too much laxity, particularly in deliberate obstruction.

Too many players are being injured by tackles with Luk Tak-hay, I made mention of a similar factor a couple of seasons ago when this potentially fine player, virtually blotted himself out of representative football. This time Lam Kam-long was the hopeless victim, and while soccer enthusiasm is laudable, restraint is also an invaluable attribute.

A great South China victory... but not a great final... mainly because of a great KMB disappointment.

TEAMS

South China: Lau Kin-chung; Luk Chi-ping, Kwok Kam-hung; Luk Tak-hay, Chan Kar-sau, Chan Chi-kong, Chu Wing-wah, Ho Cheung-yau, Lee Yui-tak, Yiu Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah.

KMB: Wai Fat-kim, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung, Lau Kin-chung.

Referee: Mr T. Tucker.

HORSE RACING

Argel III Wins Prix Hocquart In Fine Style

Paris, May 12.

Le Tricolore, fourth favourite for next month's Epsom Derby, failed to stay the distance in the Prix Hocquart at Longchamp today, and finished among the last group. He led until the straight but then weakened.

Winner was Baron Guy de Noailles' Argel III, ridden by Paul Blane. Argel is entered for the Derby but his trainer, Geoffrey Watson, said afterwards that the horse would not run at Epsom. He would probably run instead in the French Derby on June 10.

Argel challenged in the straight to gain an easy win in fine style. He beat Achaz, who is not in the Derby, by one and a half lengths. Chippendale II, a Derby entry, was five lengths away third in a field of eleven.

Ambar IV, a Boussene entry for Epsom, tracked Le Tricolore who started favourite, but also dropped right back in the straight.

Argel paid 43 francs for a 100 franc win stake. M. Rene Polloy, trainer of Le Tricolore, said he would decide later this week whether or not to send the horse to Epsom to contest the Derby.—Reuter.

GOOD SAVE BY KMB'S CUSTODIAN



KMB's goalkeeper, Wai Fat-kim saved this high shot by South China's Yiu Cheuk-yin beautifully in the Senior Shield replay at the Government Stadium yesterday. The Carolinians won 6-2.—China Mail Photo.

WEEK-END LAWN BOWLS

KBGC Uphold Giant-Killing Reputation With A 4-1 Win Over CCC

By "TOUCHER"

The unpredictable Kowloon Bowling Green Club First Division twelve easily took top honours in the curtailed programme of eight out of twelve scheduled lawn bowls matches during the week-end.

Although a much weaker team on paper than that of previous years, the KBGC bowlers fully upheld that giant-killing reputation they have built for themselves in the past few seasons, by handing fancied Craighengower Cricket Club a telling 4-1 defeat.

It will be remembered that in 1955 the Bowling Club also scored a major upset victory over Revere in the early part of the season and that last year, they practically eliminated Revere from the Championship race with a 4-1 victory over their reputed opponents in the closing stages of the League.

On the day's play and form, the Bowling Club were full value for their 4-1 triumph, and that they were able to earn it on a foreign green was all the more creditable on the part.

For the Valley Club bowlers, who had been bubbling with hopes of regaining the title they last won in 1940 this early defeat has set their goal considerably further from them, but may well be an eye-opener to them in many respects.

On two links they were definitely beaten man for man, but that was not by any means their most conspicuous failing. More distinction was the lack of leadership to keep the frontmen together, and the ability of the skips to execute a shot or two that could have boosted up the form of the front-men. Better team work and fighting spirit are needed for the Valley Club if they hope to finish anywhere at the top of the League at the end of the season.

PRIDE OF PLACE

Among the KBGC bowlers, pride of place goes to the four of S. Bichen, G. Leslie, L. Cosgrove and A. Harvey, who played effectively as a combination, each coming in when he was needed. Skip Harvey was especially in brilliant form and was easily the best among the six skips of view. Two beautiful shots played by him, one on the first head and the other on the second head, paved the way to not only his rink's success but also that of the whole team.

With his own side lying one shot on the first head, he was called upon to play on his own wood to shift the jack about half a foot back for a count of five. This was executed with almost a hundred per cent accuracy. Harvey followed this up with another fine shot in the second head, when he rested

an opposing shot wood out for two and shot then on it was only Harvey and his rink that were doing most of the scoring from 10-0 on the fifth head to 25-13 at the end of the match.

Among the losing four of W. C. Young, G. F. Santos, G. Hong Choy and A. E. Coates, only Young was anywhere near holding his own against his opposite number.

The Bowling Club's victory was sealed as early as even the fifth head, when G. Jeffrey, T. Mason, E. Liddell and A. Eastman emulated the feat of Harvey's four by scoring six shots on the first five heads against Craighengower's F. Lee, W. C. Ogley, F. O. Madar and J. S. Landolt.

Here, special mention goes to the KBGC lead G. Jeffrey, who time and again outdrew his more reputed opponent Francis Lee and gave him a very close shave, shots to his ship. No. 2, Tim Mason was off and on, but was fortunate to be up against W. C. Ogley who could do nothing right that afternoon.

On the last head, the KBGC bowlers were in a fine tactical game whether in defence or attack and Eastman made the kill complete by coming in during the few heads the 10 was against him. With all his front-men outdrawn, Landolt was never able to do much with his 44 woods during the match. In fact the Craighengower four scored on only six out of the 21 heads.

That reputation is by no means the yardstick by which the standard of bowls can be measured was furnished by the one win scored by the Craighengower scratch four of C. K. Sung, A. K. Ismail, C. C. Ma and C. H. Rossetti over L. Gaddi, A. Stevens, M. Purvis and C. Rounsfield to prevent the Valley Club from being completely whitewashed.

THE ONLY LEAD

C. K. Sung at lead bowled consistently throughout and was the only lead among the Craighengower side who had the better of his opposite number. A. K. Ismail who was called up from the ranks of the Second Division team at the eleventh hour due to the inability of skip S. L. Leonard to make the match put up a creditable performance by holding his own against A. Stevens. Decisive factor, however, in the Craighengower four's win was their fine bowling put up by their No. 3, C. C. Ma whose ability to alter the heads whether by drawing or playing heavy enabled his skip to retain the initiative. Both Purvis and Rounsfield were a shade below their usual form but showed a grand fighting spirit when they narrowed the gap to 8-9 on the ninth head and 11-12 on the 12th head.

A brilliant spell by the CCC bowlers, however, saw them chalk up eight shots on the next four heads, and despite a fighting rally by Rounsfield and his men on the last three heads when they scored six shots, they could only finish up at the tail-end of an 18-22 score.

The only other First Division match played saw Indian Recreation Club "Blues" score an expected 4-1 win over Taihou.

The Second Division games were featured by the dramatic 4-1 win snatched by Craighengower from Football Club on the last head.

R. A. Jones, W. A. P. Thom, T. Dyer and B. I. Blackford gave the Football Club an early lead with a 20-16 win over L. M. Souza, S. R. Solina, J. Pau and E. Barnes. With Joe Leonard's four leading K. A. Baker's four by 24-18 on the last head, the final result of the match hinged on the game between K. Farrow's four and M. Wong's four.

On the last head the KBGC four, featured by some fine play by Farrow and some consistent bowling by H. Black and K. Summers were 17-14 in the lead.

On the last head, the CCC front men gave their skip a life of five. Farrow was wide with his first wood. Wong added a sixth counter-blower. With his last wood Farrow succeeded in resting the shot-wood for the shot.

Almost blocked by two front-woods on a straight hand, Wong took a desperate drive, wicked off a side wood and pummed the first shot away to register a count of seven and not only win the match for his side but also earn a bottle of whisky.

Another bottle of whisky for the day went to Buster Holland's PRC four who scored a seven in the fourteenth head of their match against J. Revell's KRC four.

This brings the total number of bottles of whisky earned so far to four. So far there has been no eight scored yet. In the third Third Division game played, the favourites, Stanley, HKPSA and HRC all scored convincing wins.

Five Share Second Place At Golf

Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 12.

Jimmy Demaret (California), won the \$20,000 (\$7,000 sterling) Hot Springs Open Golf tournament by one stroke here today.

He had a five under-par 67 for the final round for a 72-hole total of 278.

Five players shared second place—Jack Burke (New York), holder of the American Professional Golfers' Association Championship, Mike Souchak (New York), Lloyd Mangrum (California), Billy Maxwell (Texas), and Johnny Palmer (Oklahoma).—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA WINS

Belgrade, May 12.

Yugoslavia beat Italy 6-1 in all international soccer match at Zagreb today.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appleby



THE FINAL TOUCH!



Goya



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Ensure and enjoy social success.
Class commences on Monday, May 13.
Wong Wing-chung Road.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
SA. "VIRT-NAM"

are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be
at consignee's risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godown for examination by
consignees and the company's as-
sayers. Messrs Godard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on 16th May 1957.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown and
all goods remaining undischarged after
the 15th May 1957, will be subject
to rent.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 15th June 1957, or they
may not be recognised.

No Fire insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Hong Kong, 13th May 1957.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"EUMAEUS"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs Godard &
Douglas at 10 a.m. on 16th May 1957.
on May 14 and 15, 1957, and con-
signees are requested to have their
representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hong Kong, May 11, 1957.

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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Vast Range Of
Equipment
On Display

By LEONARD G. RULE
Nearly 1,000 exhibitors are displaying
their products at the 1957 British
Industries Fair—biggest event of its kind in
Europe—at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham,
England (May 6 to 17). In previous years,
the Fair has been held in two centres—
London and Birmingham.

This year, for the first time, it is located in
Birmingham only, where hitherto there has
always been the greatest concentration on
engineering exhibits, and the stress on
engineering—both mechanical and electrical—is
greater than ever.

But this does not mean the
exclusion of other trades such
as the plastics industry, paints,
varnishes and painting equip-
ment, domestic use of all
kinds, building materials and
equipment, fancy goods, scienti-
fic instruments, felt and leather
products, ropes, wood turnings
and mouldings, typewriters,
office and factory furniture,
surgical and veterinary instru-
ments, small printing machinery,
aircraft engines, and even hair-
dressers' equipment.

Birmingham is not only in the
centre of England and its second
largest city, it is also the heart
of the manufacturing area.
Within 80 miles of it are most
of the heavy manufacturing
centres of Britain, and almost
every engineering works of im-
portance is within 150 miles of
it. This means that any visitor
to the Fair can go to see the
actual process of manufacture
of anything that interests him
in a matter of hours.

Buyers' Train

Already it is known that
buyers from more than 60
countries are to visit the Fair.
So far, the largest number of
bookings is from the United
States of America, but the great
interest in the European Trading
Union is shown by the large
number of Continental countries
which are being represented.

Buyers are also expected
from Japan and countries in
South America. This is reflected
in the very heavy bookings re-
ported by British Overseas Air-
ways and British European Air-
ways for the period of the Fair.
Many of those travelling are
being conveyed in Vickers "Vis-
count" aircraft, and the Rolls-
Royce "Dart" turbo-propeller
engine, which powers these
machines, is being shown in the
Fair.

A large number of buyers
prefer to stay in London and
make the two-hour journey on
the special "Buyers' train"
from Euston every day, return-
ing by it in the evening. On that
train, special secretarial services
include a shorthand-typist who
is able to take in dictation in
French, German, Italian, Span-
ish and Portuguese.

One of the most interesting
exhibits at the BIF is the latest
development in what is called
"printed circuits." These are
printings in metal which replace
the "copper cradle" wiring
which used to be part of any
radio, television, radar, or other
electronic apparatus. One firm
is now producing radar sets with
printed circuits which are only
one-tenth the size of those with
normal wiring.

Printed Circuits

The process of making print-
ed circuits is similar in some
ways to that of printing words
on paper, and one of the exhibi-
tors used to be in the printing
industry before turning over to
the making of printed circuits.
The metal foils used for the
process are made to exacting
standards, and one of the chief
firms in this business (also ex-
hibiting at the Fair) is responsi-
ble for preparing the metal for
making Britain's coins and
that of some other countries, as
well as medals of many kinds.

Another exhibit is a device
for helping to overcome the
difficulty which may be ex-
perienced in starting diesel
engines in cold weather. The
idea is to pass the fuel oil over
a heating element so that it is
warm when it reaches the
cylinder and can be ignited
easily.

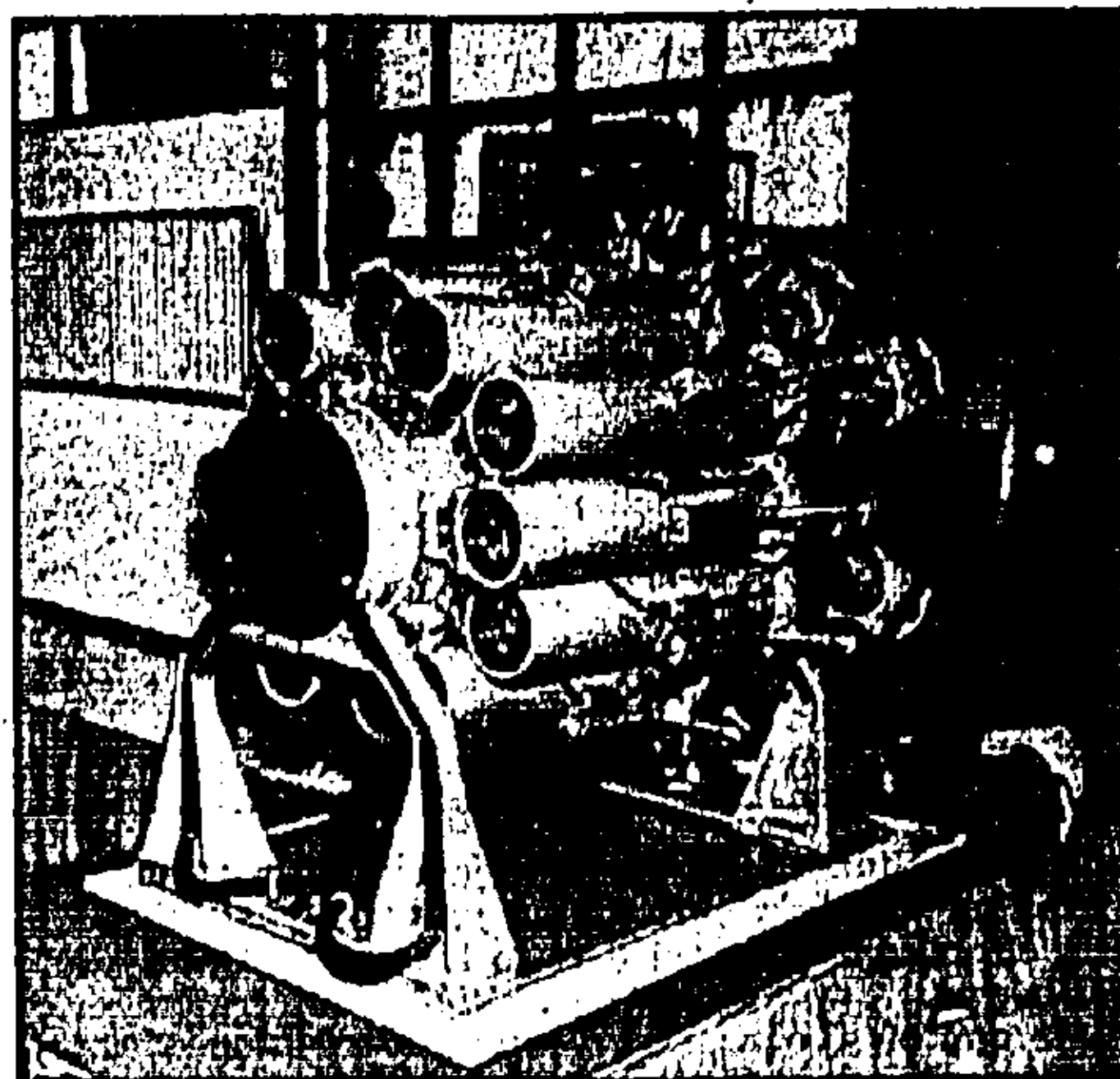
Among the cooking apparatus
to be seen, is a range of in-
frared cookers. This includes a
grill for use in the home, as
well as a number of larger types
for hotels, restaurants, and
caterers. There is also a new
type of screw-driving machine
which can deal automatically
with any size of screw from
those used in spectacle frames
up to giant 23 inches long.
Bulldozers will find a new type
of brick which has interlocking

surfaces. These enable the
bricks to be laid at the rate of
six per minute.

Nylon runners are becoming
popular for use with curtain
rails. They are said to eliminate
friction, and to ensure perfect
movement of the curtains. In
addition, they have an extreme-
ly long life. These, too, are
being demonstrated at the BIF.

But the basis of the Fair is
on the well-established lines of
British engineering: engines of
all kinds, brassware—for which
Birmingham is world famous—
aluminum ware, steel ware,
bearings (there is something
new to replace phosphor-
bronze), and so on to engineers'
tools and hand tools. The range
is enormous and represents
most of the skills which have
been developed in the "Black
Country" as the area round
Birmingham is called.

It may be that this year's
event will prove to be the most
representative that Birmingham
has had during the 40 years the
Fair has been held there.



Twelve-lens camera for atomic research.

HIGH-SPEED CAMERA

Typical of the wide
range of "Atomic World"
equipment which was
shown at the recently held
Physical Society Ex-
hibition in London was
this high speed camera for
atomic research.

Shown by the British
Armament Research and
Development Establishment,
it has twelve lenses and is
capable of photographing
at the rate of a million
frames per second.

The camera can take pic-
tures of metal particles fly-
ing outwards from an ex-
plosion at speeds twenty
times that of sound.

It takes a sequence of 12
pictures with exposure
times which may be as
short as one ten-millionth
of a second and the interval
between pictures is adjust-
able between less than a
millionth and a thousandth
of a second.

Other exhibits displayed at
the Show were personal gamma
radiation monitors, the latest
apparatus for reactor instru-
mentation and research equip-
ment for radio isotope applica-
tion. The fact that as many as
fifty British firms showed ap-
paratus for use in the nuclear
energy field underlined Britain's
world lead in the peaceful ap-
plication of atomic energy.—COL.

Electronic
Colour
Printing

A new electronic device
which will greatly simplify
colour printing processes
will be shown for the first
time at the British
Industries Fair in Birming-
ham which opened on
May 6.

Colour reproduction, in print
or photographic form, can be a
slow and costly business if true
colour values are to be faith-
fully recorded, as often much
depends upon hours of pain-
staking work by skilled
retouchers. A considerable
saving in time and in costs is
claimed for the device, best
described as a reproduction
camera with electronically con-
trolled light output for scanning
coloured copy and producing
colour and tone corrected
separation negatives.

Known as the Autocolor, it
should not be confused with the
electronic scanners, already
well-known in process engraving,
which produce a printing
block by means of a stylo
cutting into plastic or metal.
In fact, it is claimed that it
represents the most direct con-
tribution yet made to a solution
of the constant problem in any
colour studio—that of produc-
ing colour corrected negatives
which do not need excessive
retouching.

Such negatives are re-
produced by an ingenious
system of colour and density
control. A great advantage is
that no attempt is made to
record unsuitable densities, and
then correct electronically, but
a highly sensitive beam scans
the coloured original and the
impulses are recorded directly
on to a photographic plate.

The new apparatus can be
used for reflection copies, such
as oil paintings, water
colours, combination drawings,
materials, cloth, leatherette,
marble and colour reproduction
prints of all kinds.

DIESEL-ELECTRIC
PROPULSION FOR
SUPER-TRAWLER

By W. MACONACHIE

Britain's fishing fleets have a new queen.
Portia is her name and she has set the world of
fishermen talking, for there is not another like
her.

Although she is of handsome, even graceful,
lines, she is strictly a working girl, sturdily built
for the hard life before her.

Portia did not gain her proud
title by British craftsmanship at
the Middlesbrough shipyard of
Smith's Dock Company Limited,
who built this 883-ton trawler
for Hellyer Bros Ltd, the Hull
trawler owners who have spent
over a quarter of a million
pounds to add Portia to their
fishing fleet.

To say that she is a super-
trawler is no exaggeration, for
she is Britain's biggest and
fastest, and, to quote Mr Mark
Hellyer, every endeavour has
been made to attain consider-
ably higher standards of sea-
worthiness and safety than have
ever been reached before.

All-Welded

Of all-welded hull construc-
tion, she is nearly 100 tons
bigger than any trawler now
in service and is the first British
commercial fishing vessel to
have diesel-electric propulsion.
The machinery, by English
Electric, has been designed to
develop 1,500 shaft horsepower
to give her an estimated loaded
speed of 15 knots. The installa-
tion of diesel-electric machinery
has made possible push-button
engine control from the bridge
particularly useful when the
ship is fishing, and making it
unnecessary for an engineer to
stand by the engine room con-
trols for hours on end.

Under skipper Arthur Ash-
croft, Portia will spend most of
her fishing time in severe Arctic
conditions on the distant-water
grounds. In these areas she
will encounter bitter wintry
gales and the dreaded "black
frost" which freezes flying spray

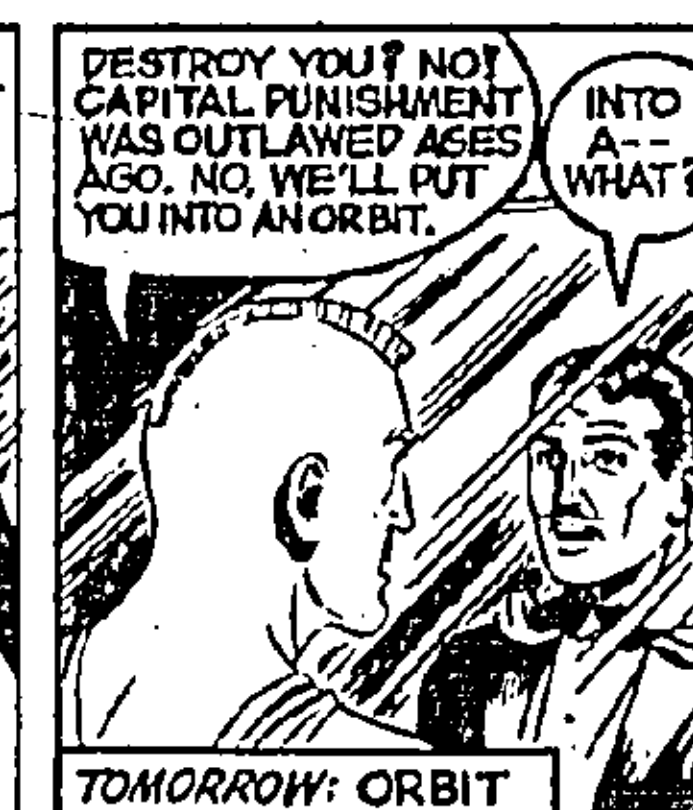
Protection

Every effort has been made
to protect Portia against these
conditions. She is the first
British trawler with no access
from the main deck into the
accommodation, this being
provided from the boat deck only,
so that when her main deck is
awash, as it often will be, water
cannot get below decks.

They find their reward in a
bulging bag that releases a
slithering avalanche of fish as
the mate releases the cod-end,
and they deserve the best that
can be given them in the
way of comfort and safety.

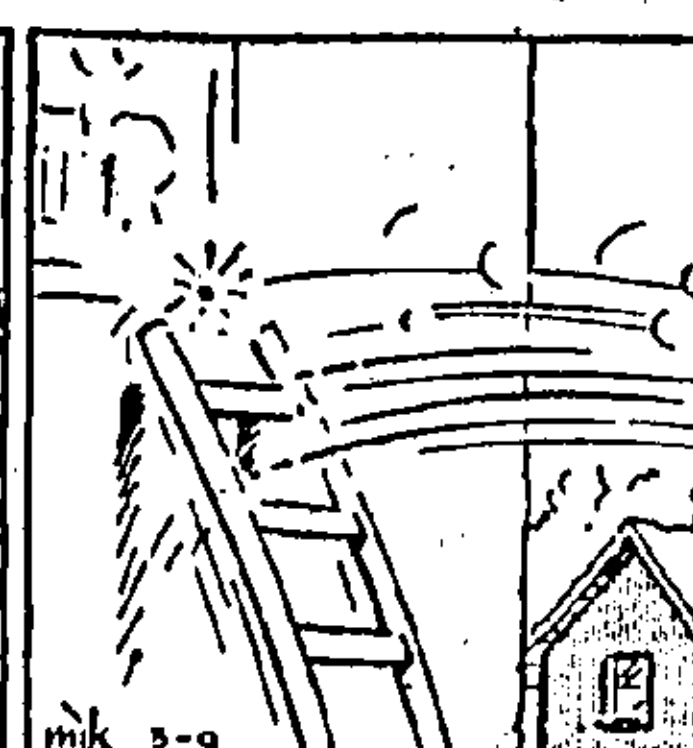
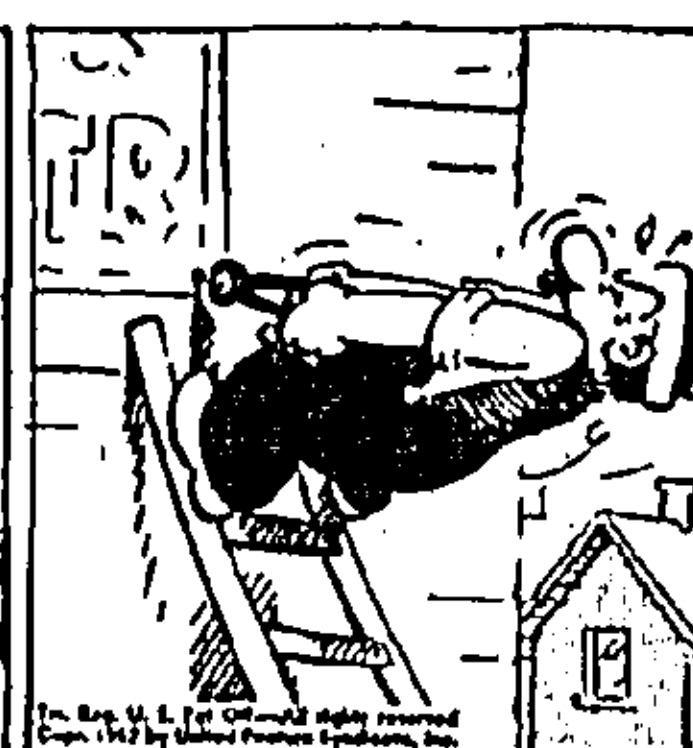
In putting Portia into service,
Hellyer Bros, have set a new
standard in seaworthiness and
sea-kindness. In fitting her
out, only the best has been good-
enough, from her English
Electric equipment in the engine
room to the Marconi Marine
radio, radar, and fish-finding
installation on the bridge.
The Marconi Companies and
Their People.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



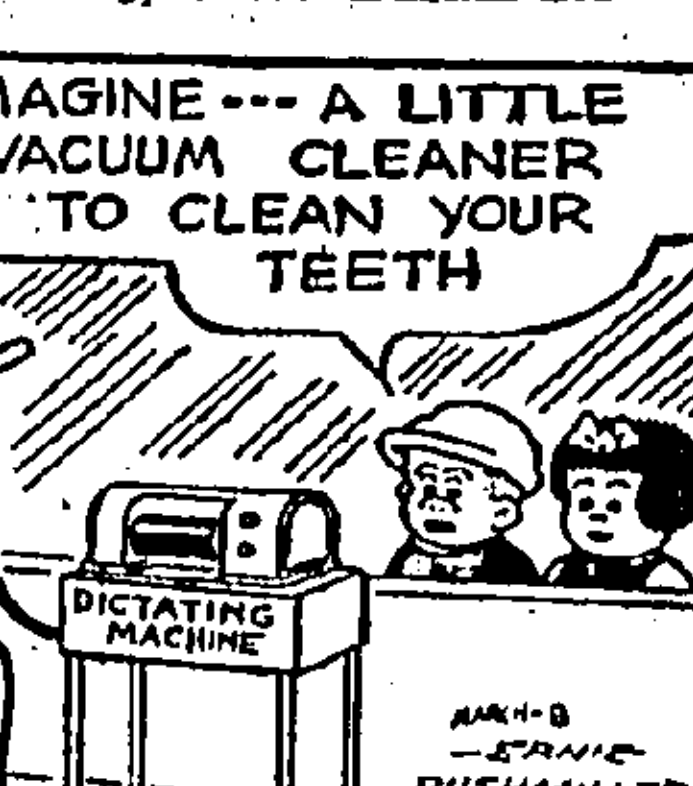
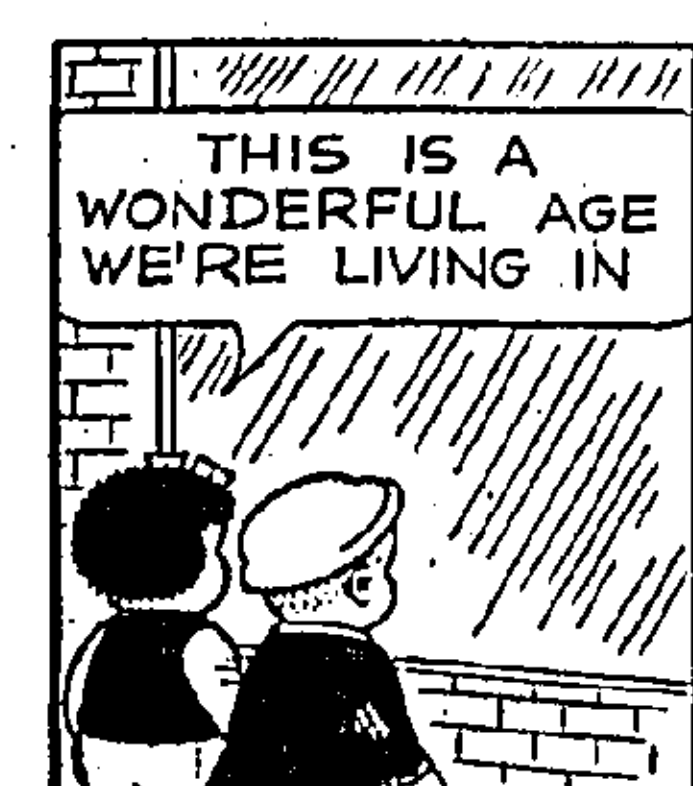
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



By Milk

NANCY

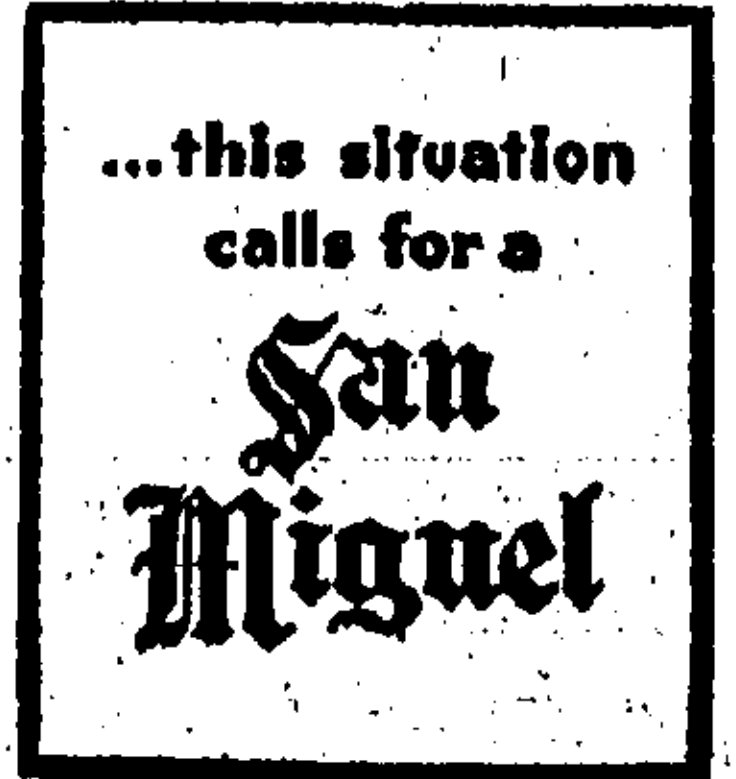
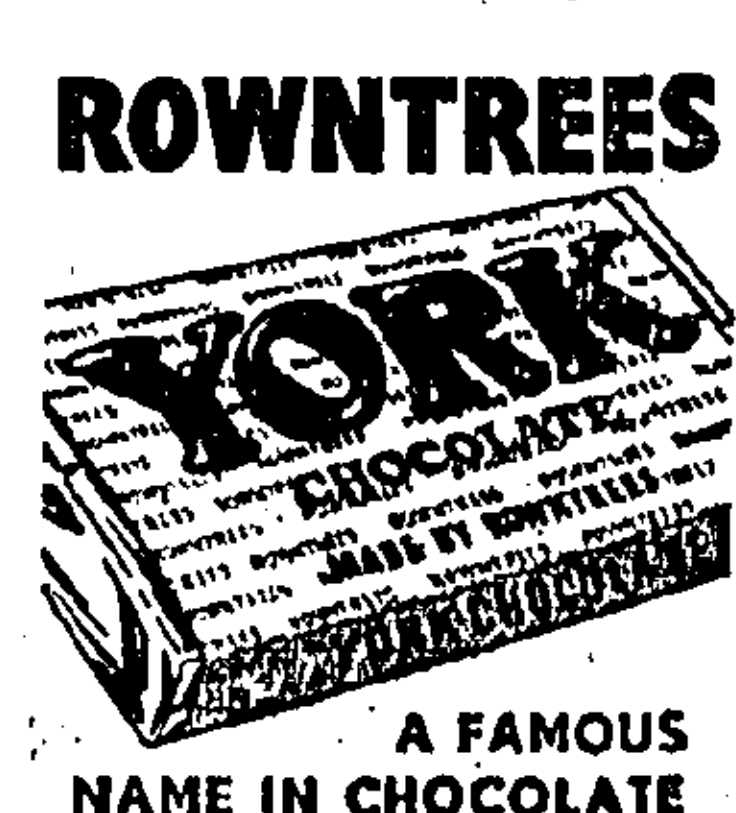


By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

Mail
Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for un-
registered correspondence posted
at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest
times for registered mail, which
in general, are earlier than the
times shown, may be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered airmail are generally
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing airmail may also be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post
office.

MONDAY, MAY 13
Pakistan, Middle East, Great Brit-
ain, Europe, 8 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Philippines, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Australia, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, MAY 14
Peking, Shanghai, Kuming, Han-
kow, Hainan, 8 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, 8 a.m.
Ceylon, 8 a.m.
Indo-China, France, 1 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
China, Hawaii, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, 3 p.m.
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain,
Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
THURSDAY, MAY 16
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 17
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 18
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Burma, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

'SIDEWISE MOVEMENT' IN US

Spring Business Pickup Failed To Arrive With Tight Money To Stay

New York, May 12.
This past week brought no changes in the general business picture in the U.S.—a picture devoid of any significant trends either way, which the market analysts like to term a period of "sidewise movement."

The traditional spring pickup in business failed to arrive this year, and ahead lie the summer months and the usual business doldrums. If the off-predicted upturn in business does come, it must occur in the autumn months when a seasonal spurt in business usually develops.

It isn't that business is bad—in fact, it is remarkably good considering the high plateau that has been reached, but American businessmen are so accustomed to "bigger and better" that standing still gives them the feeling of sliding down hill.

As an illustration of the confusion among financial prognosticators, the Journal of Commerce stated that current business forecasts fall roughly into four categories:

Confusion

"1. One group of economists still believes that the second half of 1957 will bring a resumption of the upward trend.

"2. The second group believes that the current moderate downward tilt will lead into an accelerated decline in the second half of 1957.

"3. The third group believes that the economy will continue to drift lower during the balance of 1957, but will be ready for recovery by 1958.

"4. The fourth group, finally, believes that 1957 will produce only inconclusive fluctuations around the current high plateau, but that these will fail to correct current imbalances and maladjustments so that the economy ought to prepare for more pronounced adjustments at a later date, probably in 1958, before it can expect to enter the next expansion phase."

Actually, of course, this is just a long-winded way of saying that Wall Street's crystal ball is unusually cloudy.

If the analysts couldn't agree on what lies ahead for business, they were at least unanimous in predicting that tight money is here to stay for a while.

Standing Pat

Democrats are threatening to make the administration's tight money policy a key campaign issue in November, but the Federal Reserve Board showed every sign of standing pat on the credit curbs it has established against a renewal of runaway inflation.

Federal Reserve Chairman William Martin, a Democrat himself, charged the clamor came from businessmen, government and individuals who have wanted to borrow and spend more money than they were willing and able to save in order to buy more things than can yet be produced.

The interest or discount rate which the Federal Reserve charges member banks for money which they in turn lend out for interest has been increased from 1½ per cent in 1954 to 3 per cent in 1957. In addition, the Board has been selling instead of buying government securities to reduce the amount of money in circulation.

Despite these measures, a Federal Reserve spokesman pointed out, there is about \$134 billion circulating now in cash and checking accounts, \$700 million more than at this time last year. To the Board, this indicates that inflation dangers have not completely passed.

Depreciation

Another topic for comment this past week was the increasing problem of monetary depreciation versus the need to replace and expand industrial plant and equipment. It was touched off by a statement in the 1956 annual report of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Income tax law limits the total depreciation recoverable during the life of a facility to the number of dollars originally spent for it," the report said. "But with value of the dollar steadily declining, the buying power originally expended cannot possibly be recovered under this unrealistic limitation. Faster recovery, such as has been permitted under

certificates of necessity, tends to reduce the inadequacy which would otherwise exist, but the only real basis of recovering purchasing power would be to adjust for the change in the dollar intervening between the year of capital expenditure and the year in which depreciation is taken.

"U. S. Steels wear and tear has been estimated at \$275 million, or about \$67 million short of the \$342 million needed for buy-power recovery. Included in recorded wear and tear is \$140 million of amortization which will decline

and virtually disappear after 1958."

The Guarantee Trust Company, in its monthly letter to investors commented: "What is true of steel is true in greater or lesser degree of all businesses... obviously, depreciation reserves based on the original cost of capital goods will not be large enough to replace these goods if the cost of replacement has been increasing."

"In the course of a sustained period of steadily rising costs, the deficiency can become an extremely serious matter, as more and more businesses are discovering."—United Press.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, May 12.
Weekly markets: Stock markets have had a disorderly week, causing discomfort to all and anguish to some.

Most trading sector has been the British Government stocks, which are generally accepted as the bank rate is to be further lowered in the very near future. That means that the City of London's millions will earn less money at the money market and a substantial portion of it will accordingly be invested in gilts where the return, at present cheap prices, will be fairly high. This buying would raise the prices of gilts; hence they should be bought now, when they are unusually cheap.

Instead of being bought, they were sold all week. A little of it was selling by investors who wanted to switch part of their funds into industrials whose profits should rise under the current inflation and yield handsome profits when sold later on.

But much of the selling seemed due to vague nervousness caused by the cold war. The selling started in January, 1955, and lasted for 2 years, until December 1956, with all-time lows recorded in November. Since then the market has risen by a small percentage but it is far from stable. Old Consols fell 27 shillings 6 pence this past week and War Loan 25 shillings, both closing the week at their 1957 lows.

BLUE CHIPS

Shares of the leading industrialists also suffered some selling with blue chips like Imperial Chemicals and Rolls-Royce down a shilling. Others in the same class, like Courtaulds, British American Tobacco and Woolworths gained a shilling while others gained 6 pence or 9 pence.

For oils the week was an erratic one. Royal Dutch, perhaps on American buying, rose ½ sterling to 19½ sterling. Its point for 1957. On the other hand, British Petroleum fell 6 shillings 9 pence and Canadian Eagle on profit-taking, fell 2 shillings 9 pence.

Suez Canal fell 2½ sterling to 47 sterling.

Feature of foreign bonds was the demand for Japanese government bonds which lifted most of them 1½ sterling. While the average of Tokyo 5½ per cent gained 2 sterling. Non-convertibles were relatively quiet except that of the 1950s which gained 1½ sterling. Dollar stocks in general were marked moderately lower to account with New York prices but the premium falling ½ of 1 per cent to 3 per cent, suggested increased buying.—United Press.

US COTTON GOODS MARKET

New York, May 12.

Caution continued to be the byword in the Worth Street cotton goods trade this past week.

Buyers in grey and finished goods found little reason to change the hand-to-mouth policy adopted more than eight months ago.

Despite a growing producer conviction that a "turn is at hand, and in face of warnings that supplies are shrinking as the mills keep cutting back production, converters, garment makers and piece goods buyers still limited purchases to immediate fill-in needs.

Where interest developed for the third and fourth quarters, buyers were bidding ½ to ¾ cent under the going market. Most mills daily turned down the bids, but elsewhere there were indications that "confidential" deals had been made "on the side" for substantial amounts on standard fabrics by weavers anxious to bolster the order book.

'OPEN TO BUY'

Millmen felt consumers are "draining the bottom of the barrel" before attempting to re-fill. This constant drain on inventories, they felt, has created a substantial "open-to-buy" situation, but consumers were not impressed by the reasoning. They referred to go along filling immediate needs through constantly probing the market for lower-priced reserves and keep chances of making "quick" deals with weavers.

Uppermost question in the trade is "when will buying open up?" Guesses still vary widely. Because of many past disappointments, there is an extra feeling of caution in making predictions. In some places the feeling is that business may continue to be a "dragging affair" for another month, and by that time the "situation should take on a decidedly stronger tone."

Sales yarn spinners reported business slow with trading for the most part limited to light orders for quick and ready delivery. Prices held generally steady, but manufacturers keep warning customers the prices would move up "almost overnight" if users begin to buy.

Trading in hand fibres continued on a day-to-day basis. Baling fibre manufacturers reported an expanding demand as farmers expand harvesting of the hay crop in many sections of the country. Hemp prices were steady or slightly higher on moderate demand. Burpee showed little change, but an overtones of steadiness prevailed in face of June crop uncertainty.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

Our Own Correspondent

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$350,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS			
HSBC	220	1800	
INSURANCES			
Union XID	38	940	
SHIPPING			
Whitbread	740	755	4000 @ 7½
DOCKS, ETC.			
HSBC	100	100	
HSBC (O)	45	45	500 @ 45
HSBC (O)	1310	1340	
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC	1870	10	1000 @ 15.70
HSBC (O)	1020	334	1400 @ 10.30
HSBC (O)	1020	1020	1000 @ 10.30
Humphreys	1850	153	
RUBBER			
HSBC	1470	1520	
HSBC (O)	120	140	
UTILITIES			
HSBC	2220	2240	100 @ 22.40
HSBC (O)	102	104	200 @ 102
C. Light (O)	100		
(O)	1110		
Electric	2000		
Telephone	2500	20	200 @ 25.00
INDUSTRIALS			
HSBC	1210	3210	2000 @ 32½
HSBC (O)	1100	1100	50 @ 11.70
HSBC (O)	1100	1100	1000 @ 11.60
HSBC (O)	2020		
HSBC (O)	0.00		
Textile	4.00		2000 @ 4.70
MISCELLANEOUS			
HSBC	17.00		
HSBC (O)	0.10		
HSBC (O)	4.45	4.55	

Trade With China Meeting

Paris, May 12.

The top-secret committee of 15 nations meeting here to discuss possible relaxation of trade with Communist China is studying an American and a French proposal to ease trade barriers, an authoritative French source said today.

The allied nations co-ordinating committee (CoCom), that governs trade restrictions with Communist China and Iron Curtain countries, has been meeting in Paris since April 22. The committee, which is made up of all the NATO allies, with the exception of Iceland, plus Japan, most of American's allies—France, Britain, Japan and others—have been urging a relaxation of trade controls in order to open up new markets. Allied exporters are barred from sending certain goods to Red China.

The source said the French proposal envisages a staged reduction of trade controls with Communist China. The American proposal, while calling for a modification of the list of items barred for trade with the Iron Curtain nations, it was learned that the CoCom members may decide to debar the French proposal first. They are also understood to be anxious to come to a quick decision.—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, May 12.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended May 12, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,304,302,400
Reserve	13,444,302,000
Assets	11,771,000,000
Liabilities	1,507,261,971,100
Capital	3,125,000,000,750
Reserve	32,447,000,710

The Bank Of England Statement

London, May 12.

Bank of England statement for the week ended May 12, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,400,000,000
Reserve	1,400,000,000
Assets	1,400,000,000
Liabilities	1,400,000,000

STOCKS TRY FOR RESISTANCE LEVEL BUT FAIL AGAIN

By ELMER WALZER

New York, May 12.

Stocks tried again to clear the 500 hurdle in the Dow-Jones industrial average—and failed again.

Last Monday the average during the day did manage to get above that magic margin. Immediately selling set in and for two sessions, prices turned down.

Then they moved up again with a good rise on Friday when the average touched an intraday high of 500.48 where it met resistance.

The industrials closed the week at 498.30 up 0.70 point from the close a week ago and just below last week's high which in turn was the best since Jan. 3.

Railroad
The 500-level in the average is what market men call resistance level. It is a point at which people want to sell stock they bought some time ago.

Each time the figure is approached new selling develops. Some day if the market keeps trying to cross that line and get into higher ground. None in the financial district thinks a new high will be set above the 521.05 of April 5, 1956, the all-time record high.

For the railroad shares met support and on Wednesday set a new high since Feb. 4. They declined in the two following sessions but managed to gain 0.38 point on the week.

Utilities lost 0.21 to close the week at 73.46.

Using the Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks as market measurement, stocks gained 24 cents a share during the week.

Trading picked up to a daily average of 2,415,370 shares, above the week's average of 2,408,547 shares.

The market lacked zest among the leading issues it more than made up in specials and selected issues.

General Tyre

General Tyre was a star for a time on anticipation of big things to come out of the common stock. The stock plummeted when it was announced both general and company's dividend would be reduced.

General Tyre closed the week with a gain of 6½ points.

Western Maryland spurred in the rally and also had a sinking spell when an official stated there was no change in the national defense policy. The stock gained 6½ points for the week.

Gulf Oil was the big feature in a higher group. It netted 10½ points on the week. Getty, another member of the inner national oil group, ran up 5½ points. There was talk of a split-up for Gulf. Both these companies are profiting by reopening of the Suez Canal.

Jefferson Lake Superior, Babcock & Wilcox, Eastern Steel and Outboard Marine gained more than 5 points.

EMPLOYMENT NOT ASSURED

Blackpool, May 12.

Full employment is not so well assured in the textile industry as it was a few years ago, Joe Heptonstall said today in his presidential address to the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers annual conference.

Heptonstall told the 275 delegates "we are nowadays so accustomed to full employment that we sometimes forget all its benefits. Yet there are changes going on in the trades we cover which we look upon with some misgiving."

A number of mills have closed down. Some in the dyeing trade and some in the woollen trade. Our industry is rapidly shrinking for a number of reasons, he said.

Rapid expansion of textile production immediately after the war quickly overtook demand and other countries were allowed to get under way after the war were now strongly competitive, he said.

"I am happy to say that in most cases where workers have been displaced they have quickly found other employment. Our industry is not so well assured as it was a few years ago, but up to now only small sections of our people have suffered hardship from working."—United Press.

points each. Stone & Webster, Thompson, Procter & S. Star, A. O. Smith, Caterpillar Tractor, and Douglas Aircraft rose 4 or more.

Lukens

The leading steel stock fell more than 3 points. Lukens Copper was doing more than 3 in its section. General Motors and Chrysler slipped while Ford eased in the motors. Johnson-Mannville was up nearly 4 in the building section.

Of the 1,398 stocks traded, 655 gained on the week, 548 lost and 195 held unchanged. There were 213 new highs and 68 new lows.

Business News showed small gains in steel production, auto output, and retail trade. Declines were noted in electricity output, crude oil output, and coal production. Car Loadings rose on the week but were off from a year ago.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, May 12.

Cotton futures found the line of future resistance on the upside in another week of quiet trading.

After scoring gains up to \$2 a bale, lifting most deliveries to seasonal highs, the market met a Friday's spurt of technical realising when about half of the gain was erased.

At Friday's close the 1st ruled net unchanged to 20 points higher, or unchanged to up \$1.50 a bale compared with the preceding week.

Two factors dominated market interest: 1. Liquidation in the May delivery, anticipated by the government's cotton loan rate will be for this year's crop. The final loan rate will be determined on the mid-July parity basis.

Other speakers appeared to place considerable faith in the general agreement on tariffs and trade as a restraining force on any move toward protectionism by the common market nations.

They emphasized that the common market must under the GATT agreement submit their proposal to the 35 contracting parties for examination. Under GATT, proposals for customs

protectionism must take a head of world repercussions when formulating policy, so participating countries would not be subjected to confusion and economic disruption.

The common market proposes to weed out the less efficient industries and provides for a free movement of labour during the transition period.

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COMMON MARKET CREATES NEW TRADE ERA

By JOHN MORKA

Naples, May 12.

The proposed European common market must not be allowed to develop into a protectionistic bloc discriminating against non-member nations, Kogoro Uemura, Vice-President, Federation of Economic Organisations of Japan, declared here today.

A common market emphasizing protection at the expense of improved productivity "could be detrimental to world progress and prosperity," he added.

Uemura spoke at a meeting of an economic and financial policy group sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce. Over 2,000 business leaders are participating in the five-day conference which got underway here on Monday.

Uemura shared the platform with speakers from Belgium, United Kingdom, Turkey, Yugoslavia, West Germany and other countries, some of whom urged to ally fears held in many circles that the common market might turn into an economic bloc and thus threaten exports markets of non-member nations.

Under the common market plan the Benelux countries, France, Italy, and West Germany would create a tariff union within the region and set up a common tariff against non-members.

Wider Zones
"With the creation of the European common market the world will be entering a new phase of development, with wider zones of common economic practices," Uemura noted.

"One of the problems arising from this will be the relationship between the co-operating countries and those outside such common zones. Should advancement within the zones take place more economically, with marked improvement in productivity, the already existing disparities between the more advanced and the underdeveloped areas would tend to become even more marked."

"The result certainly would not be beneficial for world economy as a whole, consequently, the advanced nations participating in the enlarged zones, of common economic practices must take a head of world repercussions when formulating policy, so participating countries would not be subjected to confusion and economic disruption."

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